THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

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FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND SEE US.

CURRENT TOPICS.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE will print a volume of poems.

THE Czar has purchased a farm about the size of Texas.

METAL ties for railroads are proving very satisfactory.

THE name of the Methodist minister at Eureka, Kan., is Ananias.

ILLINOIS wheat and fruit is seriously injured by cold weather.

IT is proposed to create a Columbus National Park in Washington, D. C.

NEAL DOW, the temperance agitator, has celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday.

ARTHUR ROTHSCHILD has recently sold his collection of postage stamps for $60,000.

FOUR silver salt cellars of the sixteenth century sold in London lately for $700.

RUMORED that on leaving the Isle of Jersey General Boulanger will come to New York.

THE Rainbow fire company, of Reading, Pa., celebrated its 117th anniver[illegible]

[illegible] German Chancellor, General Caprivi, is an inveterate smoker and a moderate drinker.

ZACHARY TAYLOR is the historic name of a man who is to be hanged at Waynesburg, Pa., in April.

TWELVE hundred disabled confederate soldiers draw pensions in North Carolina, and 2,800 widows.

IT is said the most skillful amateur bull fighter in Mexico is the son of the President of the republic.

CROPS in South Carolina have been damaged several hundred thousand dollars' worth by the cold snap.

E. A. ABBEY, the artist, is to receive $10,000 from the Harpers for illustrating a new edition of Shakespeare.

THE negro members of the Mississippi Legislature presented the Democratic Speaker with a silver service.

THE astronomer of the Cincinnati observatory says that so far as he can discover there is no comet in sight.

THE Czar has abolished the German Court Theater at St. Petersburg, and a French Company will be introduced.

A LONDON genius has invented a hot water apparatus to warm piano keys, so that dainty fingers may not be chilled.

JOHN HICKS, United States Minister to Peru, informs the State Department that the Peruvian girls are very pretty.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS is said to be worth $8,000,000, the greater part of which is invested in railroad securities.

THE newest freak of Paris fashion is a looking-glass stand for the menu, so that the ladies can see how they look at the table.

THE richest negro in the West is Edward J. Sanderlin, of Denver, who has made a fortune of $200,000 out of his barber-shop.

TRADESMEN of all sorts at Utica, N. Y., not only sell their delinquent accounts at public sale, but advertise them in the papers.

AN English medical commission has been experimenting as to the effects of tight lacing upon female monkeys. The monkeys died.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, since his father's death, has had cards engraved bearing the simple, yet suggestive legend, "Mr. Astor."

THE Archbishop of Paris denounces cremation and orders his clergy to do so. He says it is a triumph of materialism over spiritualism.

PHOTOGRAPHY will be fifty-one years old this summer. What wonderful strides that art has made in that comparatively brief period.

A NEW YORK syndicate offers to establish a postal telegraph at the terms and rates proposed in the bill prepared by the Postmaster-General.

JACK NORTON, a twelve-year-old boy of Elko, Nev., has made many long trips on snow shoes this winter. Thirty miles a day is an easy journey for him.

A KANSAS woman who staked off a claim in the Cherokee strip had no flag to hoist, so she ran up a red petticoat on a pole at the corner of her quarter section.

A GEORGIA editor in announcing his marriage says: "We have taken this step for better or for worse; but it is a poor woman that can't support one editor."

A FLIPPANT contemporary viewing the warfare between the white laundrymen and their Chinese brethren in New York concludes that it is likely to be a clothes fight.

A STRANGE condition of affairs exists at Hydetown, Pa. The village has three churches, and only one solitary member of any of them lives within the borough limits.

IT is reported that many farmers in the neighborhood of Kingston, Ont., owing to their heavy indebtedness, are mortgaging their farms and leaving for the United States.

UNDER the laws of New Jersey "a disorderly person" may be a person "who stands and looks over a fence at a woman standing on a step-ladder to wash a kitchen window."

THERE is a plague of locusts in the province of Gizeh in Egypt. In five days the [illegible] quantities of their eggs are turned up. Exposure to the sun destroys the eggs.

THERE is a home of rest for horses in London, regularly incorporated and with a lord for its president. It is said to have been very successful in a small way, and now is trying to get $25,000 endowment with which to buy and maintain a farm for the benefit of aged and decrepit horses.

HERE are two sentences, each of which contains all the letters of the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags," and "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

A LETTER written by George Washington at Philadelphia, in 1793, introducing Winstanly, the painter, to the commander at Georgetown, was sold for seven guineas at Sotherby's, London, the other day.

A REAL crown of pure gold with 1,000 diamonds and valued at $37,500 is to be put up at auction at Singapore. It formerly belonged to the Malay Sultans, and is being sold by the estate of the late Sultan of Perak.

TO AN interviewer who visited him recently, Mr. Gladstone made the astonishing statement that if the first line of any page in Homer was given to him as a cue he could repeat the entire page, word for word, in the original Greek.

THE Canadian Mormons are chuckling themselves. They have made the discovery that there is no English law against having more than one wife. They also cooly point to the polygamous Mohammedans under English rule, and inquire if genuine, unadulterated Englishmen haven't as much right to a plurality of better-halves as a far-way subject people.

DIRE CALAMITY.

A Tornado Wrecks Miles of Buildings at Louisville.

Loss of Life Estimated at Possibly Eight Hundred.

Millions Lost in Money and Suffering Incalculable.

Forewarned But Not Forearmed—Thrilling Events of a Night of Woe and Agony—A City Filled With Mangled Dead and Bleeding Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—The great tornado of Thursday evening did not steal upon this city like a thief in the night.

For three or four days the gathering tempest had been apparent to the Signal Service approaching from the northwest, and a note of warning had been sent to the city on Wednesday. But the citizens looked upon it as a case of "Wolf! wolf!" and paid no attention to it, and went to their places of amusement, their business or their homes without a serious thought of danger or fear of the approaching blast.

Its approach was heralded by pealing thunder, blinding lightning and a rolling mass of dense, black clouds that conveyed full warning to sober minds who considered the conditions that surrounded them. This bluster of the elements continued for a considerable while, so that many people found sufficient time to close their houses and prepare for a heavy storm. They did not, of course, anticipate a tornado, and many houses on the edges of the tornado were left in a condition that made them more easy conquest of the approaching destroyer, when they might possibly have been secured against it. To those in the center of its path no precaution could have availed against its concentration of devastating power.

A silent clock upon a wall in one of the dismantled houses records the hour of 8:20 p. m., and that must have been the time the center of the tornado touched the city. Beyond the city there are evidences that it was, perhaps a quarter of a mile in extent, but it seems to have narrowed as it approached, and its full force was concentrated into the space of about three blocks for the assault upon the great city.

From the extreme southwestern corner of the city across to the river, in a northeasterly direction, is a track of ruin and desolation such as has never been seen before. No building was able to withstand its force that stood in the center of its path. Towering massive structures of brick and stone were crushed to pieces like eggshells, and the debris scattered far and wide.

The belt extends at Nineteenth street across the city in a direct line northeast, taking in almost all of the suburb of California. Kentucky, Maple, Lexington, Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Walnut streets, from Fourteenth west to Nineteenth street. On Walnut street the belt extends from Thirteenth west to Sixteenth, and the same space is covered on Green and Grayson streets. On Jefferson street it came from Thirteenth street up almost to Tenth, and on Market street, from Twelfth to Ninth. On Main street it commenced its work of devastation at Eleventh street and extended up as far as midway of the square between Sixth and Seventh, showing that it took somewhat of a zig-zag course at this point. Thence on to the river it swept, mowing down a belt from Sixth to Ninth streets.

It swept on across the river lashing the water into fury and plowing a giant furrow through it, and went crushing through Jeffersonville, leaving a wreck nine blocks wide in its track. Then, as if it had forgotten to complete its work, it whirled around and came back across the city demolishing the Water Works and all else in its way and continued on its course of destruction southeast. How far it went in that way and upon what quarters it laid its mighty weight is not known at this time.

Beneath the ruins piled up in the track of the tornado lie the bodies of hundreds of people. How many hundreds is not known; some place it as high as eight. Many have already been taken out crushed, mangled and dead, and volunteer hands are digging in the twisted, matted debris for the bodies of hundreds of others known to be there.

Thousands of people were to-day at work all over the extensive mass of wreckage, seeking for the bodies of the dead, and it was a mournful sight to see. There is no present means of estimating the loss of life. The best efforts humanity can employ are being made to recover bodies where it is known people have perished, and all the time reports come of others missing from among the living.

It is positively asserted by those in a position to know that in Falls City Hall alone there were not less than three hundred people, and yesterday afternoon only about a score were accounted for alive, and nearly seventy dead bodies had been recovered. In this building there were two lodge meetings and a dancing school in progress. In the midst of the solemn service of the one and the giddy whirl of the other the overwhelming destruction came, with only the warning of an earthquake like wrenching of the building and a deafening roar like the awful victory shout of a triumphant monster.

Horror beyond description seized all. Every one who could be led to recall the experiences of Thursday night was without words to express them. To add to the horror the fires in the destroyed buildings, many of which were the ordinary grate fires, ignited the ruins and consumed the imprisoned living and the mangled dead as relentlessly as the debris that held them tight against the possibility of rescue by those who, driven back by the scorching flames, were forced to listen to the agonizing shrieks of the living and let them die.

The tornado passed rapidly away and then the work of rescue began. Thousands who live in other districts of the city crowded the streets where the ruin had been wrought, mingling with those who had escaped and were looking for loved ones who had failed to turn up. As [illegible] carried into [illegible] bodies, a dozen or more people crowded to see if it was the corpse of some missing friend or relative.

All night the search continued, the labors of the rescuers being lighted by bonfires made of the debris of the ruined houses, and day dawned upon the work still unfinished. Death, sorrow and desolation reigned everywhere. Nearly all business was suspended, and the energy of the city was given to the work of recovering the dead, and the relief of the stricken. Millions of property has been destroyed, and there is no insurance against such a calamity as this. Whole blocks of business houses and warehouses are wrecked and their contents ruined.

Of about eighteen squares there is scarcely a building that will not have to be razed to the ground to complete the work where the tornado failed. The walls have been so wrecked and cracked when not totally prostrated that they are no longer safe.

One is at a loss to convey to one who has not seen the wreck an idea of the terrible force that wrought it. Standing at Baxter Park and looking toward the Ohio river, the tornado has plowed a furrow through the town a square wide, converting the buildings that opposed it into heaps of ruins. On either side of this main furrow the buildings have been damaged in many ways, increasing the width of the path of the tornado to three or four squares.

The great center of death is the Falls City Hall, where more than two hundred men, women and children are entombed. It is situated on Market street, near Twelfth. The structure was three stories in height, and when struck by the tornado several meetings were being held within it. The loss of life at this place far exceeds that at any other one locality, and of the great number known to be under the debris it is certain that none will be recovered alive. The ruins are now scarcely one-story high, so thorough was the work of the wind.

On the second floor of this building Miss App was teaching a dancing class of young children, and there were present the mothers, fathers and other attendants of the gay juveniles. In one of the rooms on this floor the executive body of the Roman Knights was in session. Of the seven members present all escaped but one.

On the third floor Jewell Lodge No. 2, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was holding a meeting. This was one of the largest lodges of the order, and there were over 150 members present when the building fell. A mere handful of these escaped.

On the same floor, Humboldt Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., had gathered, there being eighteen members in the room. But a few of these are alive, and the few who escaped are badly hurt.

A. J. Reed, Past Grand Master, I. O. O. F., of the State, was a visitor at the Humboldt Lodge meeting, and was one to get out alive. He was taken to the home of John Blaes, on Twelfth street, between Main and Market, where he was seen. "The meeting was just adjourning, and I was entering the hallway," said he, "when the tornado struck the building at the southeast corner.

"There were several crashes and the structure began to rock, whereupon the men and women from the Knights of Honor meeting began pouring out of their lodge room adjoining, shrieking in terror. It was only for a moment though, for the building collapsed, and I found myself on top of the great pile. I was stunned and blinded by the dust, but recovered myself and crawled out. The agonizing shrieks of others were terrible. I was finally taken away by a rescuing party."

Of those in attendance at the meeting of Odd Fellows it is not known that any escaped. Neither is it known how many were present. It is the lack of such information as this that makes it impossible to estimate the number of dead.

The hat store of Louis Simms, jr., adjoining the hall on the east, was utterly demolished. Simms was not [illegible] lived but a few moments after being recovered, and two others were taken out dead. As the children were carried down the ragged pile by stalwart men, in the light from big bonfires, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd of watchers. They were found within half an hour of each other, but meanwhile the agonized father ran wildly about begging the workers to save his little darlings. When the third one was lifted out, the father ran up the pile and, grasping the child's bare feet, cried piteously, "Oh! its little feet are cold," and his anguish was heartrending.

The immensity of the calamity at this place made it stand out from the surrounding chaos and attracted attention at once. There was soon a crowd of volunteer workers on hand, and quite a number of living and dead were recovered at once. Bonfires were lighted, the wreckage being used for this purpose, and made the scene as plain as if it had been day. Dead and wounded were taken to the various places across the street, the lower floors of which were untouched. The Falls City hall was a complete wreck, showing a pile of brick, mortar and lath thirty feet high.

Although there was no head to the force at work, the men went ahead with energy and did heroic work. Smoke was issuing from the pile, and when an access into the center was opened up by the removal of a lot of brick, the air rushed in, creating a draught that fanned the smoldering fire into the flames, and in five minutes the whole top of the debris was burning fiercely.

It drove the women away, and the shrieks of the imprisoned were so terrible that the people about were almost driven wild at their inability to do anything. Six lines of hose were quickly brought and the water subdued the flames in fifteen minutes. The work was then continued, but under greater difficulties, owing to the heat.

Next to the Falls City Hall, interest centers around the St. John's Episcopal Church and rectory, West Jefferson street, opposite Baxter Park. It was impossible at the limited time at command to follow up the path of the tornado further south. In West Jefferson street it had come tearing through the beautiful Park square, uprooting trees, overturning fountains, and dashing full into the face of the beautiful church that towered protectingly above the rectory. Both were in the trough of the storm, and both are dismantled wrecks. The rector, Rev. S. E. Barnwell, had concluded the evening family service and all had retired to their sleeping apartments. The following story is had from one of those rescued from the house:

"The rector and a little son were in the front room on the second floor, and Mrs. Barnwell and the two other children were in the next room back. The wife was very much alarmed, and exclaimed: 'Lyda, we are all going to be killed.' Then the awful roar came. There was a crash, and down they all went in the debris.

"Mrs. Barnwell and the servant were clinging to each other for protection, and were unhurt, except for a few scratches and their fright. The youngest child was only a few feet away from them, also unhurt. They had no time to look for the husband and father. Flames were already shooting up, and they supposed the father and other two children had also escaped, as nothing was to be seen of them. In a few minutes young Middleton Barnwell was seen making his way down the pile of debris, also unhurt.

"By this time the flames were raging, and the firemen had all they could do to keep them from spreading. They were not finally checked until there was almost nothing left to feed upon.

"Meantime the fate of the faithful rector was more and more in doubt, and finally it dawned upon the willing workers as a certainty that he and his boy were in the ruins. They had been seen to start back for the four-year-old son, Dudley, named after Bishop Dudley, and the father, true to his instinct of fatherhood was, after several hours of anxious searching, found charred almost beyond recognition beside the young boy whose life he attempted so ineffectually to save."

Another distressing accident took place at the corner of Sixteenth and Magazine streets, where a most horrible cremation of the bodies of three men occurred. The building is occupied as a grocery, with bar in the rear. The victims were in the bar room. The following account of the awful affair is given by the proprietor of the place:

"At 8:20 o'clock we heard a terrible roar and tearing sound, and then the house rocked back and forth. Ben Schildt had just said that he was going home, but he had scarcely said it when the door was blown to and we were caught. I tried to open it, but I could not. My wife and children screamed, but ran safely out the back way, but they had scarcely gone out before that part of the house was down. We tried the windows, but just then the floor fell in, and Schildt, Sullivan and Deemer went through to the cellar. I clung to the side of the house, and escaped through a broken window with the two other men. The screams of the men were terrible to hear, as they were held in by the roof and the building rapidly blazed and burnt. They cried for help, but we could do nothing. We tried, but it was in vain, and crushed and mangled they burnt to death before our eyes. They were soon burned to death and their horrible cries for help were stopped, but it was terrible."

It was three hours before the fire was stopped and the wreck cleared away sufficiently to get at the three men, and so black and charred were they that their parents and brothers and sisters could not identify them.

Next perhaps in magnitude and awfulness is the wreck of the cigar store, bar-room and building of Virgil Wright, adjoining the Louisville Hotel on the west. The catastrophe precipitated itself upon the place with terrific force, and actually crushed it against the heavy walls of the hotel building. Three men and five women were killed, but there was no fire to add to the horror of the calamity.

Mr. Wright, the proprietor, escaped. The female victims were laundry girls at the Louisville Hotel, who lived on the second floor of the destroyed building. The men were, with the exception of the bar-keeper, customers, one of whom had but just entered, and bought and lighted a cigar. He was C. T. Hathaway, registered at the Louisville Hotel, the writing-room of which he had been seen to leave just a moment before the descent of the tornado. Of those who perished in this wreck the bodies of but four have been recovered. Four others are known to be still imprisoned. The escape of the proprietor was remarkable. His voice was recognized by the rescuers, and when they reached him he was imprisoned amongst fallen timbers and holding a knife in his hand. He afterward said that his sufferings and terror were so great that he determined to kill himself rather than suffer the terrible agony, though he knew all possible haste was being made to reach him, but he was so pinioned down that he could not deal the blow with sufficient force to penetrate a vital part. Beside himself, terribly mangled and perhaps a cripple for life, only one of the poor laundry girls escaped from the building.

From Seventh and the river, as far down as can be seen, one continuous sea of desolation meets the eye and bewilders the thousand of spectators who never dreamed of any thing so terrible. Old soldiers, who survived the stormiest battles of the civil war, scarred and thoughtful, walk nervously about, and their disconnected utterances tell plainly enough that the most horrible catastrophe of their lives has been suddenly realized.

It is almost impossible at this time to tell the number of houses destroyed, but it will reach nearly a thousand, with a probable loss of life of 700. The pecuniary loss will go up to the millions.

The estimate of furniture and other property ruined can not be made. It is certain that in almost all the damaged houses the furniture is nearly a complete loss, owing to the heavy rain. It was fort[illegible] the tornado struck before people wen[illegible] larger number of deaths would have resulted.

THE FLOOD.

People Compelled to Flee, Leaving Every Thing Behind.

Constant Widening of Crevasses in the Levees, Pouring a Mighty Volume of Water Over Plantations and Towns in the Mississippi Valley.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—A wall of woe comes up from the Valley. Levees have been swept away. Some of the richest plantations in Yazoo Delta, the garden spot of the Mississippi, are flooded, homes made desolate and the people compelled to desert their firesides and flee for their lives. The situation is indeed gloomy. The expected and dreaded disaster has been realized, and it would be hard to exaggerate the deplorable condition of planters along the river to-night, as pitiable as the picture may be presented. People who have been compelled to leave their homes were roosting last night in the tops of trees, in gin houses, or on high points on the levees. They are without food and destitute of any means of subsistence, and compelled to stand the cold and drizzling rains of night waiting till skiffs or relief-boats are sent to rescue them from their perilous positions. That untold suffering and great loss of life are inevitable is plain to any one familiar with floods on the Mississippi. The protection levee which kept back the water from Greenville is broken and the town flooded. All business is, of course, suspended, and people are hurrying from this place to escape further disaster. No loss of life is reported from that point, but, with the tide constantly rising, there is no telling what horrors may occur. At Huntington, Miss., the people have deserted their homes and crowded up levees on railway platforms and in box cars. There are eight plantations, aggregating 10,000 acres near this place, which are now covered with eight or ten feet of water. The situation at Arkansas City is somewhat improved. At Austin, Miss., the levee gave way at midnight Sunday night. The opening started at fifty feet, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning had increased to 300 feet. All efforts to close it have been in vain so far, and as the levee where the break occurred is built largely of sand there is little hope of saving it. The tracks of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad are being submerged, and traffic over that line is suspended. The surrounding country is being covered by water, and the inhabitants are fleeing for their lives, leaving their property at the mercy of the flood. No lives were lost. Many head of stock have been drowned. At 8 o'clock last night the crevasse had become 500 feet and was still widening. Probably the greatest suffering has been at Laconia Circle, 160 miles below Memphis. The water pours over the levees, and all plantations in the circle were inundated. People had no time to do any thing. Their houses, stock and and every thing was in the water, and in some instances washed away, before they fully realized what had happened. The inundation took place a little over a week ago, and the people have been in the water ever since. While the condition of the people has been deplorable in the extreme ever since the break up to Thursday night it was far better than it has been since that time. They have lived in the upper parts of their houses, and had in some cases built false floors, and in numerous ways had endeavored to fix up themselves for temporary living in the water.

The Killed In Webster County.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—A special from Henderson says the total number of killed in Webster County is forty, and of wounded eighty. Nearly all are in a poor section, known as Blackford. A relief corps has gone to them from Henderson. A coat was found near Henderson which contained papers showing that it had been blown from Paducah, a hundred miles away.

Fifty More Dead.

CLAY, Ky., April 1.—The storm has taken at least 50 lives in this section and done $80,000 worth of damage. Among them are: Miss Mary Ruykendall, Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, Mrs. Fannie Hicks, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Wm. Hopper and two children, a child of Chas. Hammack, Mose Watson, wife and seven children, mother and sister; unknown woman.

The Fatalities at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The total number killed by the tornado here Thursday night is ninety-three. This includes John Schell, the saloon-keeper who died yesterday of his injuries. Schell was caught in the wreck at Falls City Hall. His leg was broken and he received internal injuries. So far about 150 badly injured have been discovered.

Pedro's Pride Still With Him.

PARIS, April 1.—Dom Pedro has been informed that the Government of Brazil has decreed him 250,000 francs, to be paid in installments of 75,000 francs each month. In reply the Emperor has telegraphed, declining to accept the offer, saying that he could get along without pecuniary aid from the Brazilian Government.

Break Between Bulgaria and Servia.

LONDON, April 1.—In consequence of a hostile demonstration outside of the Bulgarian Agency at Belgrade, the Government at Sofia has ordered its Agent to withdraw temporarily from the Servian capital. Accordingly he will spend a fortnight in Vienna.

A Loan of Government Tarpaulins.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Proctor has authorized Colonel H. C. Hodges, depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., to loan the mayors of Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., such tarpaulins as are on hand for the protection of property saved from the recent disaster in Louisville.

Vice Admiral Rowan Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Vice Admiral Stephen Rowan, U. S. N., retired, died of Bright's disease at an early hour yesterday morning at the Ebbitt House, in this city.

He Got It In the Neck.

VIRGINIA, Nev. April 1.—W. D. Prentice, at one time a noted desperado, was shot and killed on a ranch near this city by John Taylor, the owner of the place. Prentice's neck was almost severed by the load of buckshot. The men quarreled over the ownership of a horse. Taylor came here and surrendered to the sheriff.

Stealing Letters for Three Years.

BOSTON, April 1.—Wm. Shearman, the colored janitor of the Salem (Mass.) post-office, confessed to robbing the mails for the past three years.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—SENATE.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Farwell, to give a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of General Crook. Also a joint resolution by Mr. George, to amend the constitution so as to empower Congress to make all laws that are necessary and proper to suppress combinations in restraint of trade or production, and to prevent transactions that create a monopoly or increase or depress the prices of commodities that are or may become subjects of commerce among the States or with foreign nations. A bill was passed providing for the employment of a special agent for Alaska, under the Treasury Department, to gather full information concerning the fur seal interests. The anti-trust bill was considered until 6:10 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House adopted the World's Fair bill, with an amendment postponing it until 1893—yeas 202, nays 47. An effort to take up the Wyoming bill failed, and at 5:45 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—SENATE.—Messrs. Hawley and Gray were appointed by the Vice-President members of the Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of cadets at West Point. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for the first section of the meat inspec[illegible] ordered printed. He said that the substitute was intended to meet the objections of packers and dealers in pork. An order for the Senate to meet at 11 a. m. went over. Mr. Blair was not ready for a vote on his motion to reconsider the educational bill. The anti-trust bill was considered until 6:30 p. m. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr Cannon, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution making the Wyoming admission bill a special order for to-day a recess to be taken at 5:30 this afternoon until 1 o'clock to-morrow, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 1 o'clock. The resolution was adopted, and the Wyoming bill was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Barnes (Ga.), Carey (Wyo.), Duckery (Miss.), Oates (Ala.), Dunnell (Minn.), Washington (Tenn.) Taylor (O.), Kerr (Ia.) Kelley (Kas.), and Morey (O.), until 5:30 p. m., when a recess was taken.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—SENATE.—A bill was passed to allow special agents of the Census Office three dollars a day for subsistence when traveling. Also a bill authorizing the purchase of 2,500 tents by the Secretary of War for flood sufferers in the South. A number of bills were reported. The anti-trust bill was considered and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with amendments and instructions to report back within twenty days. The dependent pension bill was considered and 5:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to admit Wyoming as a State was taken up. Amendments to prevent woman suffrage, etc., were voted down. The bill was finally passed—139 yeas, 127 nays. The army appropriation bill was taken up, and at 5:10 p. m., the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—SENATE.—A bill was reported from the District Commission to punish the selling or carrying of deadly weapons in the District. At 1 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General for information relative to the employment of Inspectors to investigate contending applicants for postmasterships. The army appropriation bill was antagonized by the private calendar, and the day was consumed in a discussion of a point of order.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—SENATE—Several bills were reported. Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate on the agricultural depression resolution of Mr. Voorhees. Bills were passed appropriating $3,738,000 for the improvement of St. Mary's river, Michigan, and $1,684,000 for the Hay Lake channel, Mich; also appropriating $6,200,000 for Galveston harbor, the expenditure being limited to $1,000,000 a year. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. A bill was passed appropriating $14,675 for the purpose of the Capron collection of Japanese works of art, now in the National Museum. Adjourned at 5 p. m.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill was passed for public buildings at Allegheny City, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Hudson, N. Y., and Tuscaloosa, Ala. There was a long discussion on a bill granting right of way through Indian Territory to the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Ft. Smith railroad. Without final action, the House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. An amendment, offered by Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, was adopted, providing that no alcoholic liquors shall be sold to enlisted men in any canteen. Pending action, the committee rose. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Mississippi River Commission to purchase or hire such boats as may be required to rescue persons in the overflowed Mississippi Valley. At 5:35 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—SENATE.—Mr. Reagan spoke on the silver question. The dependent pension bill was taken up. Mr. Plumb's amendment, removing limitations on arrears, was defeated, 46 to 9; also, Call's amendment including soldiers of Indian wars, yeas 20, nays 28. Vest's amendment for an income tax to meet the proposed expenditure was laid on the table. Plumb's amendment to pay eight dollars a month to ninety-day men over sixty-two years old was rejected. The bill was then passed—yeas 42, nays 12. At 5:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several unimportant bills were passed and a resolution adopted calling for information regarding changes in foreign countries since 1872 in rates of duty on breadstuffs. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. A bill was passed depriving U. S. Judges of the authority to give an opinion on a question of fact. Several other court bills were passed. The army appropriation bill was reported to the House. The canteen amendment was restored, 52 to 135, and the bill passed. A joint resolution authorizing the President to retire N. P. Banks with the rank of Major-General was referred, and at 5:35 p. m. the House adjourned.

News Items.

A SYNDICATE of New York and Augusta capitalists has purchased several thousand acres of land in South Carolina on the hills opposite Augusta, Ga.

AN agent of an English Syndicate is in Danville, Va., trying to buy eight of the largest tobacco factories there.

ANOTHER genuine painting by Rubens is said to have been discovered in the salon of a Belgian. The subject is the Last Sacrament, and the date 1621.

IT has been discovered that the city of Atlanta, Ga., has been paying interest on $125,000 lying idle in bank in that city for some time. City Comptroller Goldsmith admits that he has made a mistake.

GEO. L. BAKER, real estate agent, suicided at Minneapolis; religious excitement; revolver.

DAVID WILLS, aged fifty, murdered his roommate, John James Jackson, at Montreal, Can., by cutting his throat. Robbery is the alleged cause.

A GENERAL strike of builders is probable in Boston.

SENATOR SAWYER, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to provide for two additional grades in the classification of railway postal clerks, the salaries of the clerks in the two classes to be $1,600 and $1,800, the highest grade at present being Class 5, at $1,400. The Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service recommends the change, and it is estimated that the annual increased expenses will be $29,800.

THE House Committee on Elections has disposed of two contested election cases in favor of Democrats.

A BILL providing for a commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic will be favorably reported to Congress.

THE U. S. Supreme Court has decided that a witness in a Congressional contest case is not amenable to State laws.

THE Civil Service law in regard to the collection of campaign funds in the departments at Washington will be tested.

THE merits of the electric type-writer as an aid to postal telegraphy were presented to the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads by Congressman McKinley's brother.

THE exports of this country for the eight months ended February 28 were more than a hundred millions in excess of imports.

DEAD LIONS.

The World is Full of Magnificient Opportunities,

While Many Look Backward for Those That Are Lost—"A Live Dog is Better Than a Dead Lion"—Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's sermon last Sunday was, "A Dead Lion," and his text, Eccles. ix, 4: "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

The Bible is the strangest, the loveliest, the mightiest, the weirdest, the best of books. Written by Moses the lawyer, Joshua the soldier, Samuel the judge, Ezra the builder, Job the poet, David the shepherd, Daniel the Prime Minister, Amos the herdsman, Matthew the custom house officer, Luke the doctor, Paul the scholar, John the exile; and yet a complete harmony from the middle [illegible] seventeenth Psalm, both ways to the upper and lower lids, and from the shortest passage, which is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of John, to the longest verse, which is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther, and yet not an imperfection in all the 773,693 words which it is composed of. It not only reaches over the past, but over the future; has in it a ferry-boat, as in second Samuel; and a telegraphic wire, as in Job; and a railroad train, as in Nahum; and introduces us to a foundryman by the name of Tubal Cain, and a ship-builder by the name of Noah, and an architect by the name of Aholiab, and tells us how many stables Solomon had to take care of his horses, and how much he paid for those horses. But few things in this versatile and comprehensive book interest me so much as its apothegms, those short, terse, sententious, epigrammatic sayings, of which my text is one—"A living dog is better than a dead lion."

Here the lion stands for nobility, and the dog for meanness. You must know that the dog mentioned in the text is not one of our American or European or Scottish dogs that, in our mind, is a synonym for the beautiful, the graceful, the affectionate, the sagacious and the true. The St. Bernard dog is a hero, and if you doubt it, ask the snows of the Alps, out of which he picked the exhausted traveler. The shepherd dog is a poem, and if you doubt it, ask the Highlands of Scotland. The Arctic dog is the rescuer of explorers, and if you doubt it, ask Dr. Kane's expedition. The watch-dog is a living protection, and if you doubt it, ask 10,000 homesteads over whose safety he watched last night. But Solomon, the author of my text, lived in Jerusalem, and the dog he speaks of in the text was a dog in Jerusalem.

Last December I passed days and nights within a stone's-throw of where Solomon wrote his text, and from what I saw of the canines of Jerusalem by day, and heard of them by night, I can understand the slight appreciation my text put upon the dog of Palestine. It is lean and snarly and disgusting, and afflicted with parasites, and takes revenge on the human race by filling all the nights with clamor. All up and down the Bible, the most of which was written in Palestine or Syria, or contiguous lands, the dog is used in contemptuous comparison. Hazel said, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" In self abnegation the Syro-Phœnician woman said: "Even the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the Master's table." Paul says, in Philippians: "Beware of dogs;" and St. John speaking of Heaven says: "Without are dogs."

On the other hand the lion is healthy, strong and loud-voiced, and at its roar the forests echo and the mountains tremble. It is marvelous for strength, and when its hide is removed the muscular compactness is something wonderful, and the knife of the dissector bounds back from the tendons. By the clearing off of the forests of Palestine and the use of fire-arms, of which the lion is particularly afraid, they have disappeared from places where once they ranged, but they were very bold in olden times. They attacked an army of Xerxes while marching through Macedonia. They were so numerous that 1,000 lions were slain in forty years in the amphitheater of Rome. The Barbary lion, the Cape lion, the Senegal lion, the Assyrian lion make up a most absorbing and exciting chapter in natural history. As most of the Bible was written in regions lion-hunted, this creature appears in all parts of the Bible as a simile. David understood its habits of night-prowling and day-slumbering, as is seen from his description: "The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens." And again he cries out: "My soul is among lions." Samson knew them, for he took honey from the carcass of a slain lion. Solomon knew them and says: "The King's wrath is as the roar of a lion;" and again: "The slothful man says, 'There is a lion in the way.'" Isaiah knew them, and says, in the millennium, "The lion shall eat straw like an ox." Ezekiel knew them, and says: "The third was as the face of a lion." Paul knew them, and says: "I was delivered out of the mouth of a lion." Peter knew them and says: "The devil as a roaring lion walketh about." St. John knew them, and says of Christ: "Behold the Lion of the tribe of Judah!"

Now what does my text mean when it puts a living dog and a dead lion side by side, and says the former is better than the latter?

It means that small faculties actively used are of more value than great faculties unemployed. How often you see it! Some man with limited capacity vastly useful. He takes that which God has given him and says: "My mental endowment is not large and the world would not rate me high for my intelligence, and my vocabulary is limited, and my education was defective, but here goes what I have for God and salvation, and the making of the world good and happy." He puts in a word here and a word there, encourages a faint-hearted man, gives a Scripture passage in consolation to some bereft woman, picks up a child fallen in the street and helps him brush off the dust and puts a five-cent piece in his hand, telling him not to cry, so that the boy is singing before he gets round the corner; waiting on every body that has a letter to carry or a message to deliver; comes into a rail-train, or stage-coach, or depot, or shop, with a smiling face that sets every body to thinking, "If that man can with what appears small equipment in life, be happy, why can not I, possessing far more than he has, be equally happy?" One day of that kind of doing things may not amount to much, but [illegible] years of that—no one but God Himself can appreciate its immensity.

There are tens of thousands of such people. Their circle of acquaintance is small. The man is known over at the store. He is clerk or weigher or drayman, and he is known among those who sit near him clear back in the church under the galleries, and at the ferry gates where he comes in knocking the snow from his shoes and threshing his arms around his body to revive circulation on some January morning. But if he should die to-morrow there would not be one hundred people who would know about it. He will never have his name in the newspapers but once, and that will be the announcement of his death, if some one will pay for the insertion, so much a line for the two lines. But he will come up gloriously on the other side, and the God who has watched him all through will give him a higher seat and a better mansion and a grander eternity than many a man who had on earth [illegible] his name, the word honor[illegible] R. S. Christ said in Luke, [illegible] chapter, that in Heaven some who had it hard here would laugh there. And I think a laugh of delight and congratulation will run around the heavenly circles when this humble one of whom I spoke shall go up and take the precedence of many Christians who in this world felt themselves to be of 99 per cent. more importance. The whisper will go round the galleries of the upper temple: "Can it be possible that that was the weigher in our store?" "Can it be possible that that was the car-driver on our street?" Can it be possible that was is the sexton of our church?" "Can it be possible that this is the man that heaved coal into our cellar?" "I never could have thought it. What a reversal of things! We were clear ahead of him on earth, but he is clear ahead of us in Heaven. Why, we had ten times more brains than he had, we had a thousand times more money than he had, we had social position a mile higher than he had, we had innumerable opportunities more than he had, but it seems now that he accomplished more with his one talent than we did with our ten;" while Solomon, standing among the thrones, overhears the whisper, and sees the wonderment, and will, with the benignant and all-suggestive smile, say, "Yes, it is as I told the world many centuries ago—better is small faculty actively used than great talent unemployed, 'better is a living dog than a dead lion.'"

The simple fact is that the world has been, and the world is now, full of dead lions. They are people of great capacity and large opportunity, doing nothing for the improvement of society, nothing for the overthrow of evil, nothing for the salvation of souls. Some of them are monetary lions. They have accumulated so many hundreds of thousands of dollars that you can feel their tread when they walk through any street or come into any circle. They can by one financial move upset the money market. Instead of the 10 per cent. of their income which the Bible lays down as the proper proportion of their contribution to the cause of God, they do not give 5 per cent., or 3 per cent., or 2 per cent., or 1 per cent, or a half per cent., or a quarter per cent. That they are lions, no one doubts. When they roar Wall street, State street, Lombard street and the Bourse tremble. In a few years they will lie down and die. They will have a great funeral and a long row of carriages, and mightiest requiems will roll from the organ, and polished shaft of Aberdeen granite will indicate where the dust lies, but for all use to the world that man might as well have never lived. As an experiment as to how much he can carry with him, put a ten-cent piece in the palm of his dead hand, and five years after open the tomb and you will find that he has dropped even the ten-cent piece. A lion! Yes, but a dead lion! He left all his treasures on earth, and has no treasures in Heaven. What shall the stone-cutter put on the obelisk over him? I suggest let it be the man's name, then the date of his birth, then the date of his death, then the appropriate Scripture passage: "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

But I thank God that we are having just now an outburst of splendid beneficence that is to increase until the earth is girdled with it. It is spreading with the speed of an epidemic, but with just the opposite effect of an epidemic. Do you not notice how wealthy men are opening free libraries and building churches in their native village. Have you not seen how men of large means, instead of leaving great philanthropies in their wills for disappointed heirs to quarrel about and the Orphan Courts to swamp, are becoming their own executors and administrators? After putting aside enough for their families (for "he that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel"), they are saying: "What can I do, not after I am dead, but while living, and in full possession of my faculties, to properly direct the building of the churches or the hospitals, or the colleges, or the libraries that I des[illegible] for the public welfare, and while yet I have full capacity to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the good accomplished? There are bad fashions and good fashions, and, whether good or bad, fashions are mighty. One of the good fashions now starting will sweep the earth—the fashion for wealthy men to distribute, while yet alive, their surplus accumulation. It is being helped by the fact that so many large estates have, immediately after the testator's death, gone into litigation. Attorneys with large fees are employed on both sides, and the case goes on month after month, and year after year, and after one court decides, it ascends to another court and is decided in the opposite direction, and then new evidence is found, and the trials are all repeated. The children, who at the father's funeral seemed to have an uncontrollable grief, after the will is read go into elaborate process to prove that the father was crazy, and therefore incompetent to make a will, and there are men on the jury who think that the fact that the testator gave so much of his money to the Bible Society and the Missionary Society or the opening of a free library is proof positive that he was insane, and that he knew not what he was signing when he subscribed to the words: "In the name of God, amen. I, being of sound mind; do make this my last will and testament.

The torn wills, the fraudulent wills, the broken wills have recently been made such a spectacle to angels and to men that all over the land successful men are calling in architects and saying to them: "How much would it cost for me to build a picture gallery for our town?" or "What plans can you draw me out for a concert hall?" or "I am specially interested in 'the incurables,' and how large a building would accommodate 300 of such patients?" or, "The Church of God has been a great help to me all my life, and I want you to draw me a plan for a church, commodious, beautiful, well ventilated and with plenty of windows to let in the light. I want you to get right at work in making out plans of such a building, for, though I am well now, life is uncertain, and before I leave the world I want to see some thing done that will be an appropriate acknowledgement of the goodness of God to me and mine; now when can I hear from you?"

In our own city we have many examples of this. What a grandeur of beneficence has our fellow-citizen, Mr. Pratt, demonstrated, building educational institutions which will put their hands on the nineteeth century, and the twentieth century, and all the centuries! All honor to such a man! Do not say so when he is dead, say it now. It would be a good thing if some of the eulogies we [illegible] read them while yet they are alive. Less post mortem praise and more anti-mortem!

A poor Scotch lad came to America at 12 years of age and went to Pittsburgh. He looked around for work and became engineer in a cellar, then rose to be a telegraph messenger boy, then rose to a position in a railroad office, then rose to a place in a telegraph office, then rose to be superintendent of a railroad, then rose till he became an iron and steel manufacturer, then rose until he opened free libraries in his native land, and last month a free library in Allegheny City, and now offers $2,000,000 for a free library in Pittsburgh! This example will be catching until the earth is revolutionized. How majestic such men in comparison with some I wot of, who amass wealth and clutch it with both hands until death begins to feel for their heart-strings, and then they dictate to an attorney a last will and testament, in which they spite some daughter, because she married against her father's wish, and flings in a few crusts to God and suffering humanity, as much as to say: "I have kept this surplus property, through all these severe winters, and through all these long years, from a needy and suffering world, and would keep it longer if I could, but as I must give it up, take it, and much good may it do you!" Now we begin to understand the text, "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

Who would attempt to write the obituary of the dead lions of commerce, the dead lions of law, the dead lions of medicine, the dead lions of social influence? Vast capacity had they and mighty range, and other men in their presence were as powerless as the antelope or heifer or giraffe when from the jungle a Numidian lion springs upon its prey. But they get through with life. They lay down in their magnificent lair. They have made their last sharp bargain. They have spoken their last hard word. They have committed their last mean act. When a tawny inhabitant of the desert rolls over helpless, the lioness and whelps fill the air with shrieks and howls, and lash themselves into lamentation, and it is a genuine grief for the poor things. But when this dead lion of monstrous uselessness expires, there is nothing but dramatized woe, for "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

My text also means that an opportunity of the living present is better than a great opportunity passed. We spend much of our time in saying, "If I only had." We can all look back and see some occasion where we might have done a great deal, or might have effected an important rescue, or we might have dealt a stroke that would have accomplished a vast result. Through stupidity or lack of appreciation of the crisis, or through procrastination, we let the change go by. How much time we have wasted in thinking of what we might have said or might have done! We spend hours and days and years in walking around that dead lion. We can not resuscitate it. It will never open its eyes again. There will never be another spring in its paw. Dead as any feline terror of South Africa, through whose heart thirty years ago Gordon Cumming sent the slug. Don't let us give any more time to deploring of the dead past. There are other opportunities remaining. They may not be as great, but they are worth our attention. Small opportunities all around, opportunities for the saying of kind words and doing of kind deeds. Helplessness to be helped. Disheartened ones to be encouraged. Lost ones to be found. Though the present may be insignificant as compared with the past, "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

The most useless and painful feeling is the one of regret. Repent of lost opportunities we must, and get pardon we may, but regrets weaken, dishearten and cripple for future work. If a sea-captain who once had charge of a Whate Star steamer across the Atlantic Ocean one foggy night runs on a rock off Newfoundland, and passengers and ship perish, shall he refuse to take command of a small boat up the North river and say: "I will never go on the water again unless I can run one of the White Star Line?" Shall the engineer of a lightning express, who at the station misread the telegram of a train-dispatcher and went into collision, and for that has been put down to the work of engineering a freight train, say: "I never will again mount an engine unless I can run a vestibule express?"

Take what you have of opportunity left. Do your best with what remains. Your shortest winter day is worth more to you than can be the longest day of a previous summer. Your opportunity now, as compared with previous opportunities, may be small as a rat terrier compared with the lion which, at Matabosa, fatally wounded by the gun of David Livingston, in its death agony leaped upon the missionary explorer, and with its jaws crushed the bone of his arm to splinters, and then rolled over and expired, "but "Better a living dog than a dead lion."

PLEASURE from evil-doing is often greater in anticipation than in realization; but not so with the pain that follows evil-doing. The temptation to do wrong usually comes with a proffer of large enjoyment and with a suggestion of possible slight regret to follow it. Afterward it is found that there is less in the enjoyment than what was looked for, but never that there is less in the bad consequences of the action. No man ever yet understood in advance how much he would be the loser by a single act of wrong-doing. It would be well to have this thought in mind while dallying with some temptation to evil.—S. S. Times.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A GRAND DISPLAY OF

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, EMBRACING ALL THE NEW NOVELTIES IN ALL LATE STYLES OF

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &C.

I am the only house in Hickman that carries the splendid made Clothing of Wyler, Ackerland & Co., the best and cheapest line of Clothing in Hickman. A beautiful line of Ladies and Misses Trimmed Hats.

I am the only house in Hickman that has the right to sell the celebrated Brown-Desnoyers magnificent line of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, embracing all Styles—the very best and Cheapest.

A full line of Slippers that will be sold cheap! A bewildering display of Gents Neckwear—something Nobby! A grand line of Notions, full and complete! Call and examine goods and prices, and we will guarantee that you will get the Very Lowest Prices you can find in Hickman!

The above Lines of Goods are all First-Class and Reliable!

H. BUCHANAN.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

HICKMAN, KY.,

FRIDAY, : : : APRIL 4, 1890.

FOR CLERK COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to [illegible] candidate for [illegible] of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS G. POORE, of Hickman county, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Mr. GEO. H. MADDEN as a candidate for Clerk Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Mr. N HAMMOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fulton County Court. Election in August.

We are authorized to announce J. N. OUTTEN as a candidate for Judge of the Fulton County Court. Election next August.

We are authorized to announce JOSHUA NAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge. Election in August.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

We are authorized to announce W. P. TAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. Election in August next.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce T. H. JOHNSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county. Election in August.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce Mr. GEO. CARPENTER as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer of Fulton county. Election in August.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. T. NICHOLS as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce E. C. CARTER as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce J. O. A. COOPER as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Fulton county.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

We are authorized to announce JAS. H. SAUNDERS as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

JUDGE Walker has introduced a bill, authorizing the levying and collecting of a special tax, for the improvement of public roads in this county.

THE House has agreed to the Senate bill calling a Constitutional Convention and this much-talked-about question is at last out of the way of other legislation of importance.

CANADA will soon cease to be a place of refuge. The president has issued a proclamation announcing that the new extradition treaty with England will go into effect April 4.

WHAT is called the Australian ballot system has been followed in Australia for 30 years, in England 18 years and in Canada 16 years. It has succeeded in all those countries.

SENATOR VOORHEES, in his late speech of Boston, advocated the making of voting compulsory. The State of Kansas virtually does this, by imposing on each man a poll tax of $2.50 which may be discharged by voting.

THE Senate has passed the bill authorizing the secretary of war to purchase 2,400 tents for the use of flood sufferers in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and appropriated $25,000 for the purpose. Discussion of the bill developed the fact that there had been no request for tents from either Arkansas or Mississippi.

AN effort is made to humbug the farmer by increasing the duty on corn from 10 to 15 cents a bushel. The absurdity of this can be seen by glancing at the figures showing how much corn we imported into this country. Last year 2,388 bushels of corn were imported at a cost of $1,212 70, the revenue derived therefrom being $238, while the price paid for the imported corn was 50 cents a bushel. This was all for seed corn and was supposed to be of superior quality and was imported solely for seed purposes. Wheat has been increased from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The absurdity of this effort to humbug the farmer can be seen when it is understood that last year only 1,646 bushels of wheat were imported to this country, valued at $3,997, the revenues to the government being $389 25. This was seed wheat also, just the same as the corn noted above was for seed. The wheat cost $2 05 per bushel where it was purchased.

Hang the State Treasurers.

The number of defaulting State Treasurers alarms the whole country. The opportunity to steal such large sums of money, with the reasonable certainty of never being punished for it, proves too [illegible], avaricious [illegible] nature. Unless some swift and certain plan for checks and punishments can be devised and enforced, there will soon be little use for people to burden themselves with taxes to be stolen by State Treasurers. Honor, as represented by a man's previous good character, can no longer be depended upon, and the supposed safety secured by good bonds prove mere cob-webs before the legal technicalities through which bondsmen escape. All a people can do, after being thus robbed, is to make the deficit good by paying more taxes, and complacently read of the late State Treasurer's unfortunate speculations in stocks of some kind, and imagining if his ventures had been successful he would not have proven a defaulter. The whole truth is that such men are plain robbers and thieves, and deserve the execration of mankind even more than the highwayman, because the highwayman does not betray the confidence of his particular friends and of the whole people. When public sentiment comes to execrating thieving State Treasurers, or any other fiduciary officers, precisely as we do common highway robbers, then that same public sentiment will demand the infliction of such punishment as will deter such robberies. They ought to be hung or shot, whenever or wherever proven guilty. Of course, some will say these are words of excitement, but we verily believe that such punishment is the only means to insure honesty where men are subjected to the temptation of stealing such large fortunes. They will risk and wreck any and everything else, and if the peril of life will not check them, then nothing will. In the primitive ages of mankind such robberies were punished by death, and in China, and other countries, that punishment is still inflicted.

It is to be expected that party newspapers and speakers will bandy epithets back and forth over such occurrences, but sensible people know that such happenings reflect only upon individual honor, and that the mass of people who compose a great political party are in no sense responsible more than that they have been deceived by one whose previous good character authorized them to trust him by voting for him. Honest men, knowing the body of any and all political parties to be honest, should, and will, honestly co-operate to punish such thieving scoundrels as the defaulting State Treasurers.

THE Blair Bill is gone, and a good many who wanted it passed over their opposition will regret it. Mr. Call, of Florida, is undoubtedly a representative Southern Senator, and before the bill passes from the field of discussion it will be well to make a note for the benefit of some of its reckless opponents of what he said about it. "He supported it," he said, "because it was a donation without condition, other than such as had been contained in the agricultural colleges bill and in the bill for experimental studies. If there was anything in the bill that interfered with the control of schools by State, it never would secure his support; but there was nothing in the bill which could justify such a conclusion, or from which such an assumption might reasonably be inferred.

THERE will be an effort made after the next census to increase the ratio of apportionment so as to keep down the size of the House of Representatives, which is considered to be getting unwieldy. The membership was fixed after the last census at 325. By the admission of the four new States it has been increased to 330, and if Idaho and Wyoming are admitted it will be still further increased to 332. The House of commons in Great Britian consists of over 600 members, but there every members does not consider that he must make one or more speeches at every session and have them reported for the benefit of his constituents, and the members are not provided with separate seats and desks where they can write and read the papers and amuse themselves by talking to their neighbors.

THAT'S SO.

The Hickman Courier is an incessant talker in favor of railroads to that city, and THE FORUM would like to see Mr. Warren's labor paid by the city of Hickman getting another railroad. The Courier has been advocating them for thi[illegible]ditor has never g[illegible] that I suspected, [illegible] sure—at least, this is our observation.—Columbus Forum.

IN 1893.

The bill providing for holding the World's fair at Chicago passed the House, and will no doubt pass the senate. The date, however, has been changed, and Columbus' discovery is to be honored in 1893, instead fo 1892, as the opening of the fair for visitors is fixed for May 1, 1893.

The date, however, is not of very great importance, for the historians and antiquaries have long since plucked the laurels from the brow of Columbus and placed them upon the brows of hardy Norse navigators.

THE MATCH FACTORY.

Fulton Fultonian.

A meeting of the citizens of Fulton and vicinity, was held at the office of Thomas, Rice & Burnett last Wednesday evening, at which $37,000 stock was subscribed to the capital stock of the double head match factory. We were delighted to see the interest manifested by all present in this enterprise, which promises such handsome profits to the stockholders, and such great benefits to our city. Fulton is moving steadily forward in the way of valuable industries; and our people manifest a lively interest in everything substantial in that direction. Let the good work go on is the desire of every live citizen of the place, and a pull altogether, will accomplish great results.

LATER—The stock has all been subscribed.

INGERSOLL HEDGES.

Here's the latest from Bob Ingersoll: "If we admit the existence of a God of infinite wisdom and compassion, we must say that there must be a better world than this; but how do we account for one worse than that—that is to say this? If injustice triumphs here, why not there? If honesty goes without bread in this world, why not in another? Certainly God will do no better then than now. Still it may be possible that a God of infinite love and compassion will reward those who suffer. Love and hope are universal. As long as men hope there will probably be in the heart and brain a splendid dream of immortality. It may be that we live no more. That we go back to unconscious dust, and yet the heart will always say, 'Perhaps there is another life.' But whether there is or not, let us all paint on the canvass of the future a picture that delights and satisfies all the soul. We know that in this world after day comes night, and it may be that there is some world where after grief comes joy, as after night comes day.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Railroads Must Sell Tickets on all Trains or None.

Judge McAllister at Nashville last Monday delivered a charge to a jury which has created no little interest in railroad circles. It is a well known fact that all roads have a ticket fare and a non-ticket fare, the former being cheaper than the latter.

Last November, says the Nashville Herald, Geo. Duffel boarded a Nashville and Chattanooga train at Lavergne for the purpose of going to Nashville. He boarded the 4:45 a. m. passenger train, offered the ticket fare to Nashville—fifty cents—seventy cents being the no ticket fare—while the conductor demanded, and was paid, under protest, the seventy cents. The ticket office at Lavergne was not open, and Duffell could not get a ticket, and so told the conductor. Duffell claims that the conductor cursed, abused and drew a pistol on him, while he, in self-defense, drew a knife.

Duffell sued the company for damage. When Judge McAllister delivered his charge to the jury in the case he held that a railroad company must sell tickets on all trains or none. He also held that the Company had no right to charge a ticket fare and a no-ticket fare. They must have an uniform rate. The jury gave Duffell a verdict of $200 damages against the Company.

As to the practical results of the whipping post law in Calloway county, the Murray News says: "On last Wednesday evening Ad Fulcher, of color, was convicted of appropriating another man's flour to his own use, and was sentenced to receive twelve lashes. The sentence was fully carried out a few hours later. Frank Petty had his trial Saturday and was sentenced to receive 28 lashes. Verily the whipping is coming into favor with our jurymen."

General News Items.

IF it were not for the blank idiots who purchase its blank tickets no lottery would succeed in amassing fortunes in the hands of its proprietors.

THE Census Bureau has sent out blanks to city officials and others asking for information as to the financial situation of the city and statements as so population, wealth, business, social advantages, etc.

AT a recent dinner, given to see how much a man could possibly eat, there were 200 different dishes, and five of the eight guests tasted of them all. There is no use for a hog to expect to beat a man who sets his heart on getting ahead.

JUDGE Milton J. Durham of Danville, is a candidate for Auditor of the State. Judge Durham is a grand man and possesses every qualification requisite to make a first class Auditor. We are inclined to say, Durham is our choice for the position.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

"We hold that it would be the correct thing for the National Government to use all its influence to yield the Indian Territory to the colored people, with the view of founding a black Republican State.

WIGGINS appears to have been in his usual bad luck as a prophet that he guessed the March gales for the usual date of such and did not put it for a week later. Everybody was guessing there was going to be some rough weather within this month and as it did not come early it was naturally expected later.

THE State of Mississippi has hanged a white man for the murder of a negro, and a fashionable military company in New Orleans has expelled one of its officers because he refused to apologize to a colored man whom he falsely accused of theft. We hope Senators Chandler and Ingalls will be indulgent to the South.

SHOW me a professional athlete 40 years old, said an eminent physician, and I will show you a man old beyond his time, with bones out of shape, muscles injured and joints stiffened, and no one would promise him five years more of life. Outside of movements to expand the lungs gymnastics are a positive injury.

A PARTY of cranks in San Francisco, called Ericksonites, have made preparations to remove to the neighboring mountains by the 13th of April, in consequence of a prediction by one Erickson that San Francisco, Chicago and New York will be inundated by the commotion caused by an earthquake on the 11th of April next.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Republican, has interviewed seventy-eight of the eighty-two Senators on General Palmers' plan of electing Senators directly by the people, and nearly all of them opposed it, favoring the present plan. Of course General Palmer's plan proposes to send men of brains to the Senate and leave the money bags at home.

YOU don't hear quite so much of California's glorious climate as you did a year or two ago. About all the slope could boast of was climate, and now the San Francisco papers say that there is a sad state of affairs in that city in a poverty stricken labor element. There is no work, and even if the men could find something to do, the weather would not let them do it.

Capt. Frank Cunningham, Collector of Taxes at Richmond, Va., intends to sing at his own funeral. He has sung at 385 funerals during the last two years. He intends to sing certian songs into a phonograph and let the instrument officiate at the ceremonies preceding his burial. He has chosen "Home of the Soul" and "Good Night" as the songs to be delivered at that time.

BISMARCK'S popularity was never so great as now when he is stripped of official power. It may be that the demonstrations in his favor are partly inspired by distrust of the statecraft that now holds sway, or are simply a tribute to the great service he has rendered in consolidating the German nation—a recognition of the matchless skill, wondrous foresight and iron will which have made him easily the most powerful statesman of his day. The questions whether his great power was used always for the good of his country and whether his policy was directed to secure the welfare of the people are no longer asked, since other hands now guide the ship of state. But he was successful and under his leadership the Germans gained a dominant position in Europe. For this he is applauded. The further results of his policy are to rest with those who seem entirely willing to accept the responsibility of dealing with them, whether they comprehend the forces at work or not.

THE Hopkinsville Kentuckian thinks that Gov. Buckner should not have vetoed the tax reduction bill. It says: The reduction should be tried for two years anyhow. The times are hard and the people would appreciate even a small decrease in their taxes. A little more economy in some branches of the Government would enable the cut to be made without causing any inconvenience.

IT may have been noticed that the widow of Jefferson Davis, since his death, signs her name "V. Jefferson Davis." Many persons doubtless suppose she has added the name Jefferson to her Christain name Varina. But this is not the proper explanation. V. is the abbreviation of vouve, the French for widow, and it is the custom in Louisiana, and perhaps in other parts of the South, for widows to place that letter before the Christian names of their deceased husbands. V. Jefferson Davis simply means the widow of Jefferson Davis.

THE Mississippi levees continue to give way from the high waters and many sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana are now under water. The situation is now alarming. In Desha county, Ark., 3,000 people are flooded out of their homes and all live stock drowned. The entire Mississippi Delta from Helena to Vicksburg and west to Shreveport and down to New Orleans is doomed. People are flying for their lives and many of them are in tree tops or perched on top of floating houses. Greenville, Miss., is on an island and the situation growing worse.

THE work of the tornado which created such devastation in Louisville is without precedent in any of the larger cities of the country. The solidity of their architecture generally breaks the force of the wind and prevents such wind work as is done by Western storms when they strike a village built without forest protection and with wooden houses, which are the sport of the wind rather than a barrier against it. Isolated brick buildings are little safer in the average tornado than frame houses, though their walls frequently stand in storms which reduce frame buildings to splinters.

COL. Arch Pool evidently does not believe in religious debates. In the last issue of his paper, he says: The Kuttawa Times announcing a forthcoming religious debate and says the editor will attend and furnish a complete report for his readers. Don't do it, Bro. Harris, don't do it. There is no institution on earth more ridiculous, more senseless and more abominable than one of those so-called religious debates. Don't worry your readers with any vaporings from narrow minded preachers who have no better conception of their duty to God and man than to indulge in such worse than useless discussions.

IT is highly probable the story that the Gulf of Mexico is considerably higher than usual rests upon an illusion. The intimation conveyed by the telegrams is that the Mississippi has raised the Gulf, and yet there is no reason to suppose that the Caribean sea is not in its usual place, or that there is an obstruction of the ocean currents between Florida and Cuba. The Mississippi is a mighty big river, but the Central American seas will furnish storage for all the waters so long as they are in direct communication with the Atlantic ocean. That such a story should have been started indicates the panicky condition of the people of New Orleans.

ALL the Lower Mississippi valley is inundated, and a number of breaks in important levees have occurred. The most serious one reported is at Huntington's in Mississippi, and the town is under water. Greenville is almost cut off from outside communication, and the town is now well under water. The recent breaks in the levees have in a measure relieved the pressure in many places, forming as they do, outlets for the flood, and while the country for very large areas is flooded, only in a few places is there much danger to life apprehended. Suffering and privations exist, and the more fortunate towns are giving what aid and assistance they can to their unfortunate neighbors. One result from this great flood will be the discussion of the advatages and disadvantages of the levee system, and we may expect a complete overhauling of the entire subject.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1, at J. W. Cowgill's Drug Store.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

FULTON CIRCUIT COURT, Kentucky

Gus Bass' adm'r, Plaintiff,
against } Equity
His heirs and creditors, Def'ts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of of sale of the Fulton Circuit Court, rendered at the February term thereof, 1890, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the court house door in Hickman, [illegible] public auction, on MONDAY, [illegible] day of April, 1890, at one o'clock, P. M., or thereabout, (being county court day), upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

City lots nos. 158, 159, 160, and 161, in block no. 3 East Hickman, Fulton county, Ky. For the purchase price, the purchaser, with approved security or securities, must execute bond, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms promptly.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Master Com. Fulton Circuit Court.
March 25, 1890.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

FULTON CIRCUIT COURT, Kentucky

Malissa Underwood, &c., Pl'tf,
against } Equity
Unknown heirs of Julian Moore,
Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Fulton Circuit Court, rendered at the February term thereof, 1890, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the court-house door in Hickman, Ky., to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1890, at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout (being county court day), upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit: The East half of Lots Nos. 27 and 28, and all of Lots Nos. 34 and 33, all in block No. 1, East Hickman, Fulton county, Ky. For the purchase price, the purchaser, with approved security or securities, must execute bond, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Com. Fulton Circuit Court
March 25th, 1890.

What to Buy?

For Sore Eyes,
COWGILL'S EYE SALVE.

For Neuralgia and Rheumatism,
COWGILL'S WEASEL OIL.

For Piles,
COWGILL'S PILE OINTMENT.

For Tetter and Ringworm,
COWGILL'S TETTER OINTMENT.

For Worms,
Cowgill's Pleasant Worm Syrup

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

For Sale by the Proprietors,

COWGILL & COWGILL,
PHARMACISTS,
HICKMAN, : : : KENTUCKY.

DR. A. A. FARIS
PHYSICAN AND SURGEON
HICKMAN, — — KENTUCKY

OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity au16-'86

H. A. & R. T. TYLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HICKMAN, - - - KENTUCKY

WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care.
Office—Furniture Factory.
nov8-'78

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE

FARIS & PARKER,
KENTUCKY STREET

KEEPS constantly on hand for hire and sale
HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS.

Having purchased the stable, horses and entire outfit of W. B. Plummer we propose to continue the business, and olicit patronage.

Livery and Feed
STABLE.

KINGMAN & BOMAR

Keep none but the best of Rigs, at reasonable prices. Good Buggies, Spring Wagons, &c. Horses always fresh, and good drivers employed. Drummers and traveling men satisfactorily served. The best equipped Livery and Feed Stable in the county. When you want a good, stylish rig give us a call.

Cor. Jackson and Kentucky Sts.,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

FARM IMPLEMENTS!

Now that the season is approaching, bear in mind that you can get BARGAINS at

M. B. Shaw's

He will exchange [illegible] at Cash Prices, for [illegible]

Fresh Seed!

Of all kinds, and the best variety. Everything sold as cheap as in any competing market.

T. T. SWAYNE & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
—And Dealers in—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS
SUNDRIES,
PAINTS,
OILS,

WINES
AND
LIQUORS,
FOR
MEDICAL
USE.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

STEPHENS & TYLER,

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Undertaker's Goods,

HICKMAN, KY.

We are offering all grades of Plain, Medium and Fine Furniture at greatly reduced prices. We carry a full line at all times of Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Chamber Sets, Mattresses, Springs, Etc., and we guarantee our prices to be the lowest. Give us a trial and be convinced.

We are headquarters on Undertakers' Goods and discount all competition in this line. We carry a large line of Wooden and Metalic Burial Cases.

Repairing and Job Work a specialty.

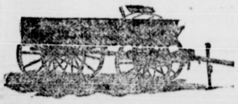
JOHN W. MORRIS. SOL. FORD.

EAST HICKMAN
MAN'F'G COMPANY,
JNO. W. MORRIS & FORD, Prop's,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Fine Buggy Spokes
AND CORN MEAL.

Agents for Morris Machine Works--Engines and Boilers.

WILL GRIND MEAL EVERY SATURDAY. aug10-1y

HERTWECK, BALTZER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED



ESTABLISHED 1858.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

HICKMAN WAGON,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,
HICKMAN, KY.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

H. BUCHANAN, Pres. C. BALTZER, V.-Pres. R. L. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

HICKMAN BANK,
HICKMAN, KY.
Capital, - - $50,000.

Being regularly organized and ready for business, we respectfully solicit the patronage of all. All collections made for depositors free of charge. Approved paper running three or four months discounted at the rate of per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS:
H. BUCHANAN. C. BALTZER. R. M. ALEXANDER
J. W. COWGILL. W. C. JOHNSON. J. W. ALEXANDER.
R. B. BREVARD.

Tornados! Tornados!

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AGAINST DAMAGE BY WIND IN ONE OF THE OLD RELIABLE COMPANIES,

Hartford and Phœnix!

LOSSES PAID, $50,000,000.00!

LOW RATES AND RELIABLE INDEMNITY!

A. A. DAVIS, Agent,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Railroad Time Table.

N., C. & St. L. R. R.

LEAVES:	ARRIVES:
Train No. 52, 12:05 P. M.	Train No. 51, 1:30 P. M.
Train No. 54, 11:00 P. M.	Train No. 53, 3:30 A. M.

This road makes close connection with the L. & N. at McKenzie going north, and with the N. N. & M. V. at Paducah Junction going north and the Newbern accommodation going south.

ADVERTISING RATES

[illegible]	[illegible]
One-half column one year	60 00
One-fourth column one year	35 00
One-eighth " " "	20 00

Transient and legal advertisements $1 per square of one inch, first insertion; fifty cents per inch each additional insertion.

For special position, or for odd-sized advertisements, requiring cutting of column rules, additional charges will be made.

Obituaries, resolutions, and tributes of respect, will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line.

Local notices 10 cents per line first week; for same matter continued, 5 cents per line each week.

Look at This!

If you want Posters,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Bill Heads,
If you want Statements,
If you want Letter Heads,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Visiting Cards,
If you want Ball Invitations,
If you want Shipping Tags,
If you want Business Circulars,

In fact, if you want JOB PRINTING of any description, done in a most satisfactory manner, you can have your wants satisfied by calling at the

Courier Job Office.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Appropriate Easter services will be held at the Methodist Church Sunday morning.

—DON'T FORGET to go and see BUCK BROS' beautiful stock of Watches, just received. 3:28

—The Young Men's Christian Association will meet at the Methodist church, Sunday evening at 3 o'clock. Everybody invited.

—A Mr. S. W. Watson was tried before Judge Outten, Wednesday, for carrying a concealed pistol, and given the usual fine and imprisonment.

—Rev. Bullington, of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, will preach at the Christian Church, in Hickman, Sunday and Sunday night.

—WE are sole agents, in this city, for Strouse & Bros' High Art Clothing. BALTZER & SHAW.

—The value of property in Hickman by the assessment just completed for 1890, shows an increased valuation of about forty thousand dollars over that of 1889.

—Prof. Swanitz and wife, after a few days visit to friends in this city, returned to their home in Chicago, last Monday. Nettie Hertweck accompanied them home.

—The people of Fulton have subscribed $50,000 stock to build a match factory at that place. The stock is all owned at home, and the new industry will be of great benefit to the town.

—Buck Bros is the place to have your eyes tested and fitted to the best Pebble Glasses. aug16

—A telegram was received here yesterday reporting a disastrous fire at Union City on Wednesday night. Ten houses on Main street, including Beck & Gardner's spoke factory, were destroyed.

—S. B. Erwin, president of the Kentucky Agricultural Wheel, has established a new labor paper at Bowling Green called the Kentucky State Union. A lively rivalry exists between it and the Labor Journal published at Fulton.

—A small dwelling house, three rooms, on the farm of C. A. Holcombe, near Hickman, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. No insurance. Loss about $300. It was occupied by a Mr. Anderson, who lost nearly all his household goods and furniture, and had no insurance.

—LADIES who desire the new Vandyke Patterns in Embroideries and Laces should not fail to call. 3:28 BALTZER & SHAW.

—The idea is often expressed that cyclones, tornadoes and earthquakes are more frequent of late than in past ages. Geological research, tradition and history prove that they were just as frequent and violent several hundred years back as now. They are more destructive now only because there are more people [illegible] in the track [illegible].

—Hicks, the weather prophet, who so accurately predicted the recent destructive cyclones, predicts for this month, April, great disturbances. He names the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th as the danger days. On the 13th reactionary warmth and storms, followed by frost and a cold wave, and storms again about the 19th, 20th and 21st. The remainder of the month a tendency to April showers.

—Come and see our large and beautiful stock of Ladies and Gents solid Gold and Silver Watches. We will not be undersold. BUCK BROS.

—The new road law for Fulton county, introduced by Representative Walker, has been favorably reported by the committee, and will, no doubt, be promptly passed. It is to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next regular election in August. We have never seen the bill, but surely hope that it may prove such that the people will accept it at the polls. A good road law is our greatest need.

—WE will sustain our reputation, already established, as being Headquarters for Gents Furnishing Goods.
3:28 BALTZER & SHAW.

—Hickman College is progressing nicely under the management of Prof. Lumley and his competent corps of assistants, with about 280 pupils enrolled. The election held Wednesday on the proposition for the town to subscribe the additional amount for the completion of the buildings, grounds, &c., carried, with but three dissenting votes. This shows that the people are determined to sustain this school if the teachers and trustees will do their duty.

—The wheat crop is recovering from the recent cold snap. It will not recover sufficiently to make as full yield as it would have made perhaps had it not been so far advanced before the cold snap came.

—The number of the killed in the Louisville tornado was 93, and the wounded 150. These figures are given as accurate by the Louisville papers. In another part of this paper the number of killed is put down at 800, and such was [illegible] put in [illegible] killed in [illegible] the State, outside of Lou[illegible] The destruction of property was not much less than two [illegible] dollars.

—In speaking of the Building and Loan Association in that city, the Henderson Journal says: "With the conclusion of the 22d series, which has just expired, the Association has paid over one million dollars and built four hundred and forty houses in the city." As four series are issued a year, that Association has accomplished the grand work mentioned in about ten years—and yet some say they do not see how a Building and Loan Association will help a town.

—GENTS' if you want a suit, equal in make-up to the FINEST MERCHANT TAILOR WORK, buy Strouse & Bros' High Art Clothing. BALTZER & SHAW.

—The young society people enjoyed what is called a "Tacky Party," at the residence of Dr. J. M. Hubbard, Tuesday evening, and, to use the words of our fair reporter, "had just lots of fun." Twelve couples were present, and with music, dancing, and a real good supper, the evening was happy to one and all. Some of the "tacky costumes" were not only droll but natural, and afforded a source of infinite good humor. The young people owe thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard for their courtesy.

—A word from Mr. Gladstone, on any subject that is of interest to him, is sure of a welcome from Americans generally. But when Mr. Gladstone writes concerning the Book of books, an added interest attaches to his words in the minds of all. The first of a series of articles on the Bible, from his pen, appeared in the Sunday School Times of March 29th, 1890. Other articles in the series are to be given at intervals of a month. The Sunday School Times is published weekly at $1.50 per year. Send in your subscription now. Address JOHN D. WATTLES, Publisher, 1031 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Hickman was visited by two fires last week, one on Friday night and one Saturday night, each burning property of Hertweck, Baltzer & Co. The Friday night fire destroyed what is known as the Nelson houses, used for storing wagon material, and the Saturday night fire the stables belonging to this firm. We believe, from the circumstances, that each fire was caused by crap-shooters, who had sought these places to secrete themselves while playing their game, and, if this is a fact, it should call upon our people for united effort to protect themselves and to punish the guilty ones. The property was only partially insured.

—Bring your Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., that need repairing, to Bob Buck, opposite Mit Shaw's grocery, at Buck Bros', and he will repair them as a first-class workman should. ap26

—The breaking of so many levees in the Lower Mississippi will greatly discourage, if it does not stop, these great enterprises. Heretofore they have proven, with an occasional exception, complete protection to large districts of as fine agricultural lands as there are in the world, but now many of these districts are flooded and ruined. If building levees of double the strength of the present ones will withstand the great floods, they will be built, for the wonderful wealth of the lands reclaimed will amply justify the expenditure. From the disastrous experience of this flood a stronger and safer system may grow, or if not the great valley of the Mississippi is doomed to ruin and desolation.

New Millinery Goods!

Mrs. Jennie Judge has received her new stock of Spring Millinery, consisting of the Latest Styles of Ladies and Misses Hats, Flats, in whites and colored. 5 button Alexander Kid Gloves, at $1.00 and $1.25; also, Lace Kid Gloves. The latest styles Ribbons, Notions, &c. Give me a call before making your spring purchases.

MRS. JENNIE JUDGE.

—Hickman, like most all other towns in Kentucky and the South, is infested with a class of loafing negroes who never yet have been known to obey the commandment, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," and who have succeeded in solving the problem of living without any visible means of support. This class of people is a drain upon society at large, and as long as they continue in an unproductive state, society will suffer accordingly. This class of negroes seem to have a strong attachment for town life, and they generally form the class that engage in "crap shooting" and other gambling devices, and often times succeed in winning the hard earnings of the more industrious colored men.

—The river news is of the most distressing and appalling character, and little to justify the hope of its getting any better very soon. At Hickman the river is again about up to its former highest stage for this season, and was rising slowly yesterday. The upper rivers were reported falling, but the continued rains and melting snows forbid any expectation of much fall reaching here for some days. The present flood lacks about 3 feet of being as high here as the great flood of 1882, but it is of longer duration than any flood in the history of the great Mississippi. It overleaped its banks the 16th of January, and has flooded the low lands and bottom farms to a greater or less extent ever since. It has been a great hardship upon the bottom people, not only the inconvenience of the water, but the scaffolding of stock, extra expenses, exposure to cold winds and cold water, and latterly losing considerable stock—these and other things are proving terrible on these people. It is idle to make any predictions, and we can only hope that the flood will soon pass, and that bountiful and full crops will bless them all this year.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

With our New Spring Stock of

Dress Goods,
Trimmings,
Laces and Embroideries,
Carpets,
Oil Cloth,
Matting,
Rugs,

Clothing,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Table Linens,
Towels, Napkins,
Lace Curtains,
Curtain Net

We are Showing this Season a very

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

of Goods, complete in every department, and are making prices so low that everybody can buy. Remember our prices

CAN'T BE DOWNED!

For we dont allow any house to undersell us. Come examine our Goods and Prices.

WE HAVE STARTED A

BARGAIN COUNTER,

and have placed on it a great variety of goods which you can buy at your own prices.

Watch the Local Columns for Prices!

Smith, Ellison & Co.

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

WE CAN SHOW A LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Notions, &c.,

That in ASSORTMENT, QUALITY and *LOW PRICE*, will

REWARD INSPECTION!

* We heartily thank our friends for their liberal patronage during the past, our first year of business, and cordially invite them, and the trading public all, to call before making Spring purchases. *

BALTZER & SHAW.

WHAT'S
ON OUR

Bargain Counter.

Well, there's 1000 yards Dress Goods at 7, 10 and 15 cents; former price 15, 25, 35 and 40 cents.

600 doz. Buttons at 5 cents per dozen; former price 10, 15 and 20c.

250 yards Elegant Laces, 3 to 10 inches wide, at 10 cents; former price 25, 35 and 40 cents.

Fancy Dress Braid Trimmings at 10 cents; sold at 30 and 40c.

Fancy Curtain Net, 10c; former price 20 cents.

Children's Hose, 10c per pair; cost us 25 and 30 cents.

Turkey Red Table Linen at 25c; worth 40 cents.

White Table Linen, *all Linen*, at 25c; worth 40c.

Men's White Unlaundried Shirts linen fronts, 40c; worth 75c.

A large lot of Remnant Dress Goods go at 10c; worth 25 and 50c.

An elegant line of Dress Goods, at 20 and 25c; sold heretofore at 30 and 40 cents.

Remember these are Bargains, such as were never offered before here, and first come, first served. So call early, if you want choice.

SMITH, ELLISON & CO.

Mr. Smith, of Graves, has introduced a bill to suppress lottery advertisements in this State.

—The recent fires in Hickman is generally attributed to the carelessness of "crap shooters." We say "carelessness" because it is not generally believed that these "crap-shooters" intentionally or deliberately set fire to property, but that they go into lumber yards, and into uninhabited houses, in the night time, to play their game, and that they leave candles, matches, or lighted cigars, where, aided by the wind, a conflagration results. Circumstantial evidence makes this conclusion almost certain, and it presents an alarming condition unless it can be stopped. The property owners of the town are greatly aroused, and feel that something must be done. An extra force of watchmen should be employed by the Council, or the citizens or both, or jointly, that the rendezvous of the crap-shooters shall be broken up. More stringent laws should be had; and, above all, a sure means of finding out the guilty ones, and certain punishment afterwards.

—There is some talk of the Council buying a fire-engine. Protection against fires is greatly needed, and any and everything in that direction should be encouraged. These hand engines will not answer the need. The boys rally to them for a while, and after 6 or 12 months interest dies out, and no two pieces of the machine can be found in the same place at the time of a fire. If properly manned, operated and supplied with water, one machine is not sufficient, and more than one would prove costly. A system of water works, by the co-operation of town and citizens, can be constructed at not a great deal more cost in the end, that will be equal to a dozen engines, and always ready for use. An honest investigation of these facts will be a revelation to many citizens as to how useful such works would be, and how cheap they can be built. The COURIER is for engines, if we can't do any better, but nature has done so much to aid Hickman to a splendid and cheap system of water works that it seems ridiculous to attempt anything else.

MISS AGNES RANKIN.

The Young Girl Horse Thief.

IN JAIL, HICKMAN, KY.,
March 30, 1890.

To the Editor of the Hickman Courier:

In order to explain my case, and to let the public know how I was induced to pursue the life I have, I write these few lines, which I hope you will publish. Perhaps some of the more charitable may spare a too hasty judgment when they pause to consider how much of one's life is influenced and directed by surrounding circumstances, and alas, too, by innate characteristics which youth and inexperience can not buffet.

I was born at Martin, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1873, and my parents being very poor, I have had to work hard all my life. For the past two years I have been the main support of my father, mother, two little brothers and a sister, who were sick much of the time, and this I found to be a hard, hard lot, and specially so because of the difficulty of a poor girl, in rags, obtaining honorable employment. My parents moved to Paducah Junction, and last July father and mother were taken sick. My brother took my mother to his house at Water Valley, Ky., and my father was taken to the poor house at old Troy, and I was left without shelter—without a place to even call home. The helplessness of a homeless 17 year old girl, without family, with scarcely no education, only used to common hard work, and the hand of good people seemingly against her, I felt, though I may not have the education to make people know the fact. I saw that boys did not have so hard a time and were not looked upon in the same light when seeking or doing rough work, and as I had been accustomed to such work, and to no other kind, I thought that I could get employment more readily by wearing boys clothes, and also get better wages, and be treated better. So I made the change at Obion, Tenn., on Aug. 23, 1889, my 16th birth-day, and assumed the name of Charles E. Jones. I found the change agreeable and better for me, but boy or girl, mine was still a hard lot. In order to play my part right, I did give attention to some young girls, and for a time went with a certain one to church every Sunday and Tuesday nights. It was all innocent on their part, and no deception on mine except to conceal my sex. I hope these young ladies will not cry when they read this, for I did, and do, love them "dearly"—just as much as when I was "Charlie Jones." I was quite a favorite with the girls, for some of them said "I was the nicest boy in the country," and I suppose this helped to feed my fascination for wearing "boys clthes." I worked for John Brown at Fulton, Ky., and had a jolly time. I hope the people will not think too hard of me, and that the good may sympathise with me, for I am in so much trouble—I don't know what is to come, and (God forgive me) I don't feel that I care much, for if out of jail, what then?

I was treated by the officers, and all the rest, very well, and have been treated all right since I have been here in jail.

Respectfully yours,
AGNES RANKIN,
alias CHARLES E. JONES.

—WE yield the palm to none in our display of elegant values in White Goods. Our Hemstitched and Embroidered Flouncings rank well among the best attractions in that line. BALTZER & SHAW.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Cowgill, Druggist.

—The total assessed value of property in Hickman for 1890 is: White citizens, $370,060; colored citizens, $22,702; total $392,762. This is an increase on assessments for 1889 of property of whites $36,587; of property of colored $3,882; total increase $39,869. Total white polls for 1860, 243; total colored polls for 1899, 135; total 378. White polls in 1889, 218; colored polls in 1889, 122; total increase in polls 38. Total population 2,268.

—On Saturday night, after the fire, a squad of drunken men called at the house of Mr. Thos. McDermot, who lives at the Gilmore place, on the Dresden road, near the cemetery, called him out, and commenced cursing and abusing him, saying they had come there to kill him, and at the same time firing off their pistols over the house and in every direction. They carried this on to such an extent that Mr. McDermot got his gun and fired into the squad, or in the direction of them. This shot scattered them, but some of them remained around there and kept up the shooting pretty much all the night. In the meantime, McDermot carried his family, they being greatly alarmed, over to Mr. Pat Cusick's, the sexton, for better protection. McDermot recognized the squad as colored men, but was unable to personally identify any of them. The cause of this procedure on the part of these colored men no one can account for, as McDermot is a well-known, quiet, peaceable, honest, upright citizen. There should be some way to protect such citizens, and it devolves upon the proper officers to do it, and to call in the help of as many citizens as necessary. We apprehend that it was altogether the result of drunkenness, but it was none the less an outrage. If such contiguous neighborhoods would, by petition, become incorporated in the town, they could have better police protection.

—THE Mississippi river at Columbus is cutting into the Kentucky shore. It has undermined the bluff at that place, and three times within the past two weeks tracts of an acre, or more, have fallen into the stream, causing great commotion in the water and considerable havoc among the small boats. The last landslide occurred on Tuesday of last week. The Governor should get out an injunction against the river to prevent it from carrying off Kentucky soil.—Clinton Democrat.

LOUISVILLE is rapidly recovering from the shocks and disorders incident to the great storm, and relief is being afforded all who need it. Best of all, the death list does not grow, and it is believed that the total number is correctly given at ninety-three.

FOR RENT!

The two rooms formerly occupied by Stephens & Tyler, Furniture Dealers, on liberal terms. Apply to
tf W. L McCUTCHEN, C. C

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles 10c at J. W. Cowgill's Drug Store. Large bottles $1.

MRS. ADDIE JONES.

MILLINERY!

NEW INSTALLMENTS OF GOODS RECEIVED WEEKLY!

☞ For the next **SIXTY DAYS**, in order to make room for Spring Stock, I will sell goods at very reduced prices.

Clinton St., 2 Doors East of Laclede Hotel,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

Powell & Bro

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Live Stock.

General assortment Family Supplies. Also, Salt, Lime, Cement, Feed for live stock—Corn, Hay, Oats and Bran. Land Plaster and Field Seeds, of the best, all of which will be sold for cash.

A general line of Far[illegible]ments and Ma[illegible], all first class. Liberal divide[illegible] discounts will [illegible] purchasers.

Agents for a number of first-class Factories, and will order, when wanted, any machinery we have not in stock.

R. B. BREVARD,

"OLD RELIABLE!"

Keeps a Splendid Stock of the very best makes of all kinds of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, &c.,

which are offered at ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest the market justifies.

All goods guaranteed to be as represented!

Roofing a Specialty!

—The credit system of doing business has ruined many good, honest men. A man's credit has often been his worst enemy, and few men find this out until it is too late. Too many men often buy on credit. They pay higher prices for their goods, they buy much more than they otherwise would, the run of the account is forgotten, and the buying runs haphazard until the end of the year, and at the end of that time the account is surprisingly large, and one has bought a third more than he would had he been paying cash all along, and you have paid more for goods bought. The credit system is ruining men every day.—Ex.

New Advertisements.

NORMAN STALLION

CUBADON:

Is too well known to need advertising, except to let the people know that I still have him, and that he will make the present season, with the Jacks named below, at my stables, 3 miles west of Jordan, and 6½ miles north of Union City, at $10 00 to insure. Money due when facts are ascertained or mares traded.

CERRO GORDO

Is a black Jack, 15½ hands high (standard measure), and is 5 years old.

BILL FORREST

Is a dark-brown Jack, 15 hands high, (standard measure), very long heavy body. These Jacks have both proven themselves to be fine breeders.

4:4-6w R. Y. McCONNELL.

Farm for Sale.

Situated just 1 mile south of Hickman, Ky., containing 100 acres—about 75 cleared—small cottage house, 4 rooms and hall, good cistern, spring, and an abundance of stock water. For terms apply to or address,
G. W. POWELL,
3:28-tf Hickman, Ky.

CANDIES! CIGARS!
CANDIES! CIGARS!
CANDIES! CIGARS!

Wm. F. GEYER,

Desires to call the attention of the public to his large stock of fine Candies and Cigars, and asks an inspection of his goods and prices before buying. If you want the best call and see him.

Wilburn's old stand, Laclede block.
3:28

DISSOLUTION NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of Morris & Ford, has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved, Sol. Ford retiring. All amounts due said firm will be paid to John W. Morris, as all the indebtedness of said firm has been assumed by him. The firm name, from this date, will be John W. Morris & Son, proprietors of East Hickman Manufacturing Company.

Respectfully,
JNO. W. MORRIS,
SOL. FORD.
Hickman, Ky., March 24th, 1890. 2w

Fresh Groceries.

The undersigned having purchased the grocery stock of F. E. Case, will continue business at the old stand, and proposes to sell as good goods, and at as low prices as any. Will appreciate your trade.

july5 D. B. BRYANT.

ACME HARROW.

The Acme is the best Harrow in use, and at prices as low as can be bought anywhere.

HELM BROS. Ag'ts,
se27-tf Hickman, Ky.

No Sensation.

The undersigned, commencing business in Hickman, only asks a share of trade, proposing to do a square, straight business, giving as far as possible value received in each and every transaction, and dealing in no sensations. A full supply of Family Groceries kept, and sold at as low prices as any.

july5 D. B. BRYANT.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We will pay the highest price for Country Produce. Also, you can always find a fresh supply of Butter, Eggs, Chickens, &c., and a general line of Family Groceries, at our store in East Hickman.

HELM BROS.
se27-tf

B. T. DAVIS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, Clinton St., Laclede Block,
HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. mch14-'90

MISS R. ADELLE ALLEN,

[*Successor to J. C. Ellison.*]

Books and Stationery,

HICKMAN, : : KENTUCKY.

BOOKS NOT KEPT IN STOCK, ordered on request.

Stationery of every variety and style.

☞ Also, agent for the leading newspapers of the United States.

W. DIESTELBRINK

Family Groceries.

NO space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.

Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky

BAKERY! BAKERY!

Having bought out R. M. Metheny's City Bakery and Grocery, I will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, &c. Always on Hand!

☞ Delivery Bread Wagon will visit you every day.

ja18-tf GEO. KOERNER.

S. K. DAVIDSON,

DENTIST;

(Office over Cowgill's Drug Store,)
Hickman, Kentucky.

Don't You Forget It!

THAT

John Witting

Keeps the Best Assortment of

GROCERIES

To be Found

IN HICKMAN!

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

Goods delivered to any part of the City.

A. F. OLIVER,

BLACKSMITH and UNDERTAKER,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

GIVE ME A TRIAL when you want Blacksmithing done, or repairs on Wagons, &c. I also keep a full line of

Undertaker's Goods,

Common, Rosewood, and Solid Black Walnut Coffins and Cases, which can be fitted up on short notice, and at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

☞ Shop in West Hickman.

may25-88

STOP!

And get your Blacksmithing and general Repairing done at

J. F. GRAY'S

(*Corner of Obion and Exchange Streets,*)

HICKMAN, - - - KY

Good Work at Rock-bottom Prices. My motto.

☞ MILL WORK a specialty. ☜

JOHN F. GRAY.

mar26-tf

Hickman Marble Works,

HICKMAN, KY.

B. C. RAMAGE,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING in stock, a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine my work.

Orders from the country promptly filled.

may25

THE FIRST EASTER SONG.

THE sad world
slept in the
stillness
That followed a
day of pain;
Night folded the
quiet city,
Peace mantled
the outer
plain.

Above the shadowy mountains
Faint stars in
vigil shone,
Below—in the
darkened garden
A watch and a
sealed stone.

The night wind
sighed in passing
Its sorrowful, lonely way,
Light mists arose to herald
The daybreak cool and gray.

Soft couched 'mid the olive branches
A bird in her tiny nest,
Feeling her young ones nestle
Closely against her breast.

Stirred in the early twilight
Fluttered a little way
Where, close to the rock-hewn chamber,
Droopeth a lily spray.

A-down thro' the vine-wreathed garden,
In the fragrant early gloom,
Two came a-weary, seeking
Their dead in the guarded tomb.

But the chamber closed at even
Was empty at break of day,
Far from the sealed portal
The stone was rolled away.

A-near, like a radiant presence,
One stood with an angel face,
And spake: "Had ever the living
With the silent dead a place?

"He is not here; He is [illegible]
And lo! in the day spring fair
'Tis said, in the Easter legend,
A bird song filled the air.

A song of the tiny birdling
From the nest in the olive tree,
As if for the Christ arisen
To immortality.

It fell on the weary spirits
Like the touch of a perfect calm,
And the whole earth hushed and listened
To the world's first Easter psalm.

It must be but a fancy,
But it fills our eyes with tears,
And ever the sweet bird music
Ringeth across the years.

Even to endless ages,
To people yet to be,
Shall come the song of the birdling
From the nest on the olive tree.
—Marion Colburn, in Youth's Companion.

EASTER BLOSSOMS.

The Romance of Two Boxes of Flowers.

[Written for This Paper.]

"YOU will be sure to send them Saturday afternoon without fail, and be careful to have them packed so that they will keep fresh until the next day?"

"Certainly, sir."

"And here's my card, which I should like to have you put in the box with the flowers."

"All right, sir."

The foregoing conversation took place between Jack Storrs and Smith, the florist. The first-named gentleman, having tender regards for a certain young lady, had several days before Easter determined upon a visit to the horticulturist's to make sure of a choice pick from the many fine blossoms on sale there.

He was exceedingly particular, as most young men under similar circumstances are, and had ordered several dozen Jacqueminots, her favorite flower. He paid the florist's fat bill without a murmur and departed, self-satisfied and happy in the thought of the surprise and delight with which his fair inamorata would receive this thoughtful compliment.

He lived in another world, almost, for the remainder of the week, being hardly able to wait until Sunday when he could call and tell her the old, old story that is ever new.

At the florist's Saturday all was bustle and confusion. Not only were there numerous orders to fill and deliver, enough to keep Bill, the errand boy, busy all day, but the store was continually thronged with a heterogeneous collection of humanity with a great diversity of tastes waiting to secure their modest little parcels of nosegays.

The order in which we are particularly interested had been as carefully packed as the great rush would allow and Bill was receiving instructions as to its delivery, and was told to step lively, as another large box was awaiting delivery to its destination at the other end of town. He started at a lively gait, but as the distance increased between him and the store his speed correspondingly decreased. However, he was making good headway when some one sang out:

"Hello, Bill! Rather hustlin' to-day, ain't you? Jimminy, but yours is no snap! What's you got in the box—posies? Let's have a peep, won't yer? The guvnor 'll never know" (this with a sly wink and cunning chuckle meant for the group of boys on the corner, and indicating that he was proficient in all the questionable arts of the street gamin).

Bill, although acquainted with Dan, and, boy-like, admired his questionable accomplishments, knew his mother disliked him and was averse to his having any thing to do with [illegible]. He also knew his employer objected emphatically to his loitering when sent on an errand and really meant to keep on without stopping, when Dan said:

"Can't you hole up a minnit, or is yer gettin' so high-toned yer can't talk to yer old fren's what used to be good enough to assocerate with? I'se got somethin' to show yez what 'll make them eyes o' yourn water with enwiousness. But yer can't see it till we all has one peep at the flowers. What I'se got is a real watch what goes, and if you'll just open the box a speck yez can take it in yer hand."

Ah! sharp youngster. He knew if he could arouse Bill's curiosity the deed was done.

"Well, I wish I dared, but the boss wouldn't like it," said Bill, hesitatingly.

A shout of derision greeted this, and Dan said, with a sneer:

"So, softie, you's afraid, be you? The Guvnor 'll never suspect nothin'. Come on; here's a nice quiet place where we's can all have a show."

He hesitated and was lost. He removed the wrappings with trembling fingers, guarding his charge with jealous hands from the willing aid that was offered. It was a large box, and in trying to keep the boys from crushing it in their eagerness he found it difficult to remove the cover. Finally this was accomplished, however, and then all wanted to occupy the best position to see. It commenced with a gentle crowding, and was followed by one of the boys on the outer edge giving a little push and the next fellow giving a still harder push, until, seized with a sudden and mischievous impulse, two or three of the boys gave a tremendous shove against those standing next to Bill, who was holding the precious box, and despite all they could do down they went and the box shot out into the street, distributing its contents all along the pavement and gutter. A lively wind was blowing at the time, and the way it sent those blossoms flying was a caution. Bill, dazed and speechless with terror at the accident, seemed unable to make a move, and before he could recover his scattered senses his friends had each grabbed a flower and ran.

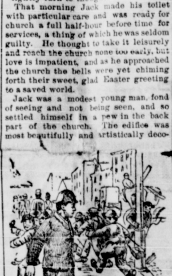
After the first fright was over he began to consider what was to be done to extricate himself from this predicament. There was only one thing he could do, he thought, and that was to put a bold face on the matter and say nothing about it unless found out.

And Jack, in blissful ignorance of the fate of his present and what its loss would, in the days to come, mean to him and his adored, waited with impatience the coming of Easter.

Sunday came at last, however, with warm southern breezes and a cloudless sky; one of those bright days when a "young man's fancies" are supposed to "lightly turn to thoughts of love."

That morning Jack made his toilet with particular care and was ready for church a full half-hour before time for services, a thing of which he was seldom guilty. He thought to take it leisurely and reach the church none too early, but love is impatient, and as he approached the church the bells were yet chiming forth their sweet, glad Easter greeting to a saved world.

Jack was a modest young man, fond of seeing and not being seen, and so settled himself in a pew in the back part of the church. The edifice was most beautifully and artistically decorated and festooned with rare plants and flowers. The pulpit platform was one great bank of blooming foliage. It was a sight both refreshing and lovely and Jack could not help enjoying the scene, though his thoughts were far away.



HIS FRIENDS EACH GRABBED A FLOWER AND RAN.

The organ pealed forth in response to the animated touch of the enthusiastic organist, the choir and congregation rose to join their voices in one glad burst of hosannahs of praise to God in the highest whose Son had died and to-day is risen, but still the one Jack most wished to see came not. He had been casting furtive glances in the direction of the door, and as the great concourse of people was singing the last line of the hymn he was rewarded by seeing her enter. But—was it possible? Could he believe his eyes?

Yes; they had revealed only too faithfully the true condition of affairs. The confusion of thoughts that came rushing upon him made his brain whirl round and round, and ere he could regain his composure she had passed up the aisle to her father's pew, never deigning a look or smile in his direction, although he was certain she had seen him.

The agony of that long and, to him, almost endless hour! Will he ever forget it? The air was stifling; he could hardly catch his breath. And how he hated himself and Lydia and every body else.

But finally the last hymn was sung, the last prayer said, and he was breathing the fresh air once more. As he became more rational he began to suspect that perhaps, through some possible oversight, the florist had not filled his order. No sooner had he reached this conclusion than he started with haste in that direction.

"Storrs? Storrs? Why, most assuredly, sir. Box of flowers to young lady in B. street, to be delivered Saturday p. m. Were they not received?"

"Well—er—I couldn't say positively. That is—I mean she did not wear them this morning," said poor, confused Jack, blushing violently.

"Of course they were sent. I remember now, the boy started early in the afternoon with them and when he returned he said he had delivered them all right."

Not a word could Jack say. To his mind there was but one version to the whole affair, and in his anger and indignation at the terrible cut he accepted it as the true one.

The weary weeks and months dragged themselves out, and Jack was seldom seen at the numerous gatherings and socials. Lydia was nearly always there, however, and entered into the gayeties with a spirit that unsuccessfully tried to be light and happy.

There was an ache in her heart and many a tear fell in the privacy of her own room, where of late she spent a large share of her time.

Papa and mamma noticed that something ailed their darling girl, and, not being able to assign a better reason for her white face and delicate appetite, concluded she needed a change of air and scenery. This Lydia denied most stoutly, and protested that she was in perfect health. She knew but too well what would [illegible] back the sunshine to her bright eyes and lovely face. She knew, but said not a word to anybody. But it was so hard. She could not understand why Jack acted as he did and never came near her any more. What had she done that he should avoid her so? If she could but solve the mystery, assign some motive for Jack's conduct!

As time wore on they drifted farther and farther apart, until the breach became so wide that seemingly nothing could bridge it and restore the lovers to each other again.

Jack's bosom friend, Charley Walters, knew there was something wrong, but for the life of him he could not fathom the mystery. He was too considerate of his friend's feelings to dwell on a subject so evidently painful to him, and but for a few little slips Jack had unconsciously made he knew practically nothing about the affair.

Summer and autumn had come and gone, winter was fast going, and as spring approached Charley was no nearer a solution of his friend's depression than he had been months before. They were speaking of the early spring that was promising, and Charley said:

"Well, the Lenten season is nearly completed, and with the revival of society's gayeties I want you, my friend, also to throw off this melancholy spirit and be cheerful again as you used to be."

His friend sat silent for a moment as if mentally debating some question, and then replied:

"I never told you, Charley, why I have changed so within the past year. I have hesitated so long because the subject is a most painful one to me. I tell you now that you may understand and not insist that I go with you into society."

He told the entire story faithfully and wound up with: "It was a terrible blow to me to be treated thus by the girl I loved so dearly. To be sure I never intimated by word of mouth that I cared for her, but how could I speak when I loved her so intensely and knew not that my love was in the least reciprocated."

"But is it not possible that you might be mistaken? Perhaps the flowers never reached her," said his sympathetic friend, in a vain endeavor to comfort him.

"Ah! but I made sure of that by going to the florist's afterward. How can I enter into the pleasures of the season when my heart is so heavy and sad? I'm obliged to you for your kindness and sympathy, old fellow, but really I can't."

Thus ended the matter for the present, and Charley went home for the night.

He was not so certain of Lydia's dislike for his friend. Had he not noticed the sad, listless expression that appeared at times upon her face despite her endeavor to hide it? Was he not more capable of rendering a fair judgment than his love-sick friend? Didn't he know a thing or two about such affairs, even if he had never been really in love himself? Yes, Charley thought so, and lay awake long after midnight thinking and planning. Suddenly he sat up in bed with a jerk and his fist flew out and came down with a crack on his shin that but for his enthusiasm would have made him wince. "I have it!" he exclaimed, and turning over he went peacefully to sleep.

The next few days he carried about with him a certain air of mystery, and when he met his friend Jack a curious [illegible] features. But Jack, poor, dear, blind fellow! was oblivious to every thing excepting his own great grief, and suspected nothing.

It was Saturday afternoon, the day before Easter, and we find Charley making his way rapidly across the street to the florist's, evidently trying to avoid detection.

When he reappeared a good-sized box reposed under his arm and a generous smile suffused his always pleasing countenance. From his actions it would almost seem, if one did not know honest, jolly Charley Walters, that he was bent on some evil mission. He slipped around the corner, whispered a few mysterious words into the ears of a youngster standing there, transferred the box he was carrying to his willing hands, took a silver piece from his pocket, gave it to the boy and was gone.

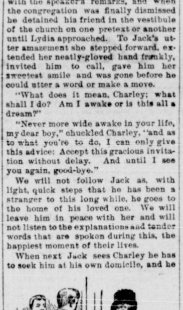
Next morning Jack *must* go to church. Charley *won't* hear to any thing else. The church was decorated much as it was last Easter, the congregation was much the same, as was also the service. They are seated in one of the back pews and are glancing around when—what is the matter with Jack? His actions are quite alarming; but don't be apprehensive, dear reader, for what he sees is only a very pretty young lady with a happy smile on her face and a lovely bunch of roses nodding at her corsage. Just such as he had sent her the year before. Has the past year been all a terrible dream and is this that first Easter, the day on which he had expected to be so happy, or is the present scene an optical delusion, the vision of a disordered brain? While all this and much more was passing through Jack's brain Charley sat composedly back in his seat apparently much engrossed with the speaker's remarks, and when the congregation was finally dismissed he detained his friend in the vestibule of the church on one pretext or another until Lydia approached. To Jack's utter amazement she stepped forward, extended her neatly-gloved hand frankly, invited him to call, gave him her sweetest smile and was gone before he could utter a word or make a move.

"What does it mean, Charley; what shall I do? Am I awake or is this all a dream?"

"Never more wide awake in your life, my dear boy," chuckled Charley, "and as to what you're to do, I can only give this advice: Accept this gracious invitation without delay. And until I see you again, good-bye."

We will not follow Jack as, with light, quick steps that he has been a stranger to this long while, he goes to the home of his loved one. We will leave him in peace with her and will not listen to the explanations and tender words that are spoken during this, the happiest moment of their lives.

When next Jack sees Charley he has to seek him at his own domicile, and he goes at him with a good-natured rush, preceded and followed and interspersed by the discharge of a whole artillery of happy laughter.



SHE EXTENDED HER NEATLY-GLOVED HAND.

"Confess! you rascal! you scheming, jolly meddler. Who sent those flowers and put my card with best wishes written on it into the box? Who laid the neatest, nicest, happiest, luckiest plot in the world and carried it out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned? Oh! I've found you out, and now you'll have to congratulate me, old boy, and promise you'll be best man at the wedding, which Lydia, dear little girl, has consented to attend with me in the near future."

WILLIS S. EDSON.

THE EASTER MESSAGE.

Once more the promise of the spring,
The quickening and awakening
Of sap and shoot,
And tender root.
Once more the miracle of birth
Along the length and breadth of earth;
Once more the breath
Of life for death.
Released again from winter's doom
Of frozen days, from Lenten gloom,
We seem to stand
In some new land,
And fresh the breeze that blows abroad
That brings the message of our Lord,
The Heavenly breath
Of life for death.
Oh! spirit folded in thy sleep,
Oh! soul long buried fathoms deep
Beneath the old
Material mold,
Fling off the load that, year by year,
Has vailed thy sight and dulled thine ear;
And as the lark
Doth, soaring, hark
To Heavenly sounds, so hearken thou
To that low voice that calleth now
Across the dark,
Oh! wake and hark.
The night goes fast! Oh, wake and pray,
For 'tis the dawn of Easter Day,
When Heaven doth lift
Above the drift
Of self and sense; when budding earth
Renews the parable of birth;
When Christ doth wake
With us to break
The bond of sense, which is our pall,
Doth wake and wait while He doth call
"Oh, here and now
Awaken thou!"
—Nora Perry, in Youth's Companion.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Legislative Proceedings.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution providing for an adjournment sine die April 14 was laid over. The Senate bill calling a Constitutional Convention was reported to the House this morning and taken up at once. Mr. Smith, of Madison, the chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Convention, wanted the bill referred to that committee. Mr. Cox urged immediate action, and the Senate bill was concurred in. The Committee on Banks reported a bill to tax banks and other corporations of loan and discount to the extent of the par value of their stock, and also their undivided earnings. Under the present law ten per cent. of surplus funds are exempt. The Committee on Court of Appeals and Superior Court, reported a Senate bill continuing the latter court in session four years from next September, when its present term expires. This court was created to relieve the court of appeals temporarily, but has become a permanent necessity. The bill was made a special order for Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

FRANKFORT, March 25.—SENATE.—The Governor sent in the following appointments: C. J. Norwood was re-appointed State Inspector of mines for a period of four years. Dr. J. W. Whitney, of Lexington, was appointed Commissioner of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, vice Thomas Mitchell, declined. Captain Ed Porter Thompson having risigned the position of State Librarian to become the Governor's Private Secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Day was appointed for the unexpired term. William B. Griffith, who has been Secretary to His Excellency, becomes Clerk of the State Board Railroad Commissioners. Bills passed: H. B. requiring notice to be served on property owners before their assessments are raised by Supervisors with an amendment including the city of Louisville; H. B. authorizing a change of saloon license from one location to another under the same conditions that are precedent to the obtaining of an original license.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: To prevent the evil of having to "tip" waiters at hotels, etc.; to prohibit the advertising of lotteries and prescribing fines of from $1,000 to $5,000; a bill intended as a general corrective of the evil, and reaches all persons who promote lotteries from the purchaser of a ticket to the operator of the "wheel of fortune;" for the regulation of State banks; to require druggists who vend liquor to pay a license tax of $100; changing the standard of stone coal from seventy-six pounds to eighty pounds per bushel; to promote higher education by providing that no institution of learning in the State shall confer the degree of B. S. or B. A. unless the course of study it requires shall be equal to that of one or more of the five most reputable colleges of the State. The Committee on Public Health reported the Senate bill extending the jurisdiction of the State pharmacy law to all incorporated towns. The bill to further increase the duties and powers of the State Inspector of Mines passed with an amendment, rejecting the proposed increase in salary from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum.

FRANKFORT, March 26.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced empowering investigating committees with judicial functions to the extent of summoning witnesses and examining them with reference to matters under inquiry. Failure to appear or to answer questions is defined as a misdemeanor and an indictable offense. A bill was passed reducing the fees of county assessors to three-fourths of a cent upon every $100 of property listed above $2,000,000.

HOUSE.—The resolution to adjourn April 14, was called up and tabled. Bills passed: To tax banks for all purposes in lieu of the seventy-five cents which they now pay into the State Treasury; to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State, the advertising of letters and the sale of papers, etc., containing such advertisements; creating a common pleas court for six counties in the Nineteenth Judicial District, taking in Breathitt, Estill, Lee, Perry, Morgan and Knott. The bill creating a Board of Commissioners for State institutions was made a special order for to-morrow week.

FRANKFORT, March 27.—SENATE.—The bill incorporating the Louisville and Danville railroad was passed. The Thorne tobacco bill was reported from committee and made special order for next Wednesday. A bill to increase the time that sheriffs may have for collecting taxes and fee bills got into difficulty, and was dropped into the orders of the day. A bill to require each county to pay the expense of conveying its pauper lunatics to asylums was pending on a favorable report of the Committee on General Statutes when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Issuance of $250,000 bonds for purpose of reconstructing streets in Newport, to be submitted to a vote of the people; S. B. extending the Superior Court for another term of four years; to secure to labor organizations the benefits of labels, trade-marks, etc. A bill to attach a labor department to the Bureau of Agriculture and Horticulture was made a special order for next Wednesday. It appropriates $2,700.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: To appropriate and set aside $25,000 as a fund for the relief of the sufferers in the cyclone on the night of March 27, 1890. The committees were called, and nearly a hundred bills were reported and passed. They were nearly all local, and what general bills can be found among them are unimportant. The House reported the bills for a registration of voters in the city of Covington, and for a change of the voting system to that in vogue in the city of Louisville, known as the Wallace Election Law. The Senate refused to recede from its action in amending the bills, to submit them to a vote of the people before letting the laws become operative.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To repeal all general, special and private acts exempting water-works from taxes; for the completion of the Eddyville branch penitentiary; regulating deposits of the money of the State; making it a felon for any person to kill, maim, poison or attempt to poison any horse, cow, mule, jack, jennet, sheep, goat or hog not his own; to prohibit the chasing of deer with dogs in Edmundson County. As soon as motions and resolutions were in order, Mr. Smith, of Graves, took the floor with a resolution for the relief of Louisville's suffers. It directs the Auditor to draw the sum of $10,000 for the relief of the storm victims. Mr. Cox, of Warren, proposed to amend the resolution by providing that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House, whose duty it shall be to go to Louisville on the next train, ascertain approximately the amount of destitution, and what should be done on the part of the State, and report to this House to-morrow morning for further action. Adopted.

GRAND RIVER is located about eighteen miles south of Paducah, and midway between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. It is a small place, the headquarters of a company organized to develope the iron industry. The principal office was completely destroyed, the hotel partially so, and eight houses blown down and completely destroyed by the tornado. Mr. Richard Beck, Abe Murray and a little boy were killed and seventeen others seriously injured.

E. H. BACON, Fred E. Jouett and John B. Veach have been appointed Storekeepers in the Seventh Kentucky Internal Revenue District.

THE new iron bridge just constructed over the Cumberland by the Newport News and Mississppi Valley Railroad Company near Kuttawa, Lyon County, was wrenched from the piers by a storm and thrown into the river. At Eddyville the storm struck a negro settlement, and killed two persons and wounded nineteen others.

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations for postmasters: James M. Saffell, Frankfort; Chas. A. Johnson, Lebanon.

REUBEN HARRIS, residing northwest of Danville, suicided the other night by cutting his throat. He had been ill with the influenza.

THE city council of Paris, has accepted the proposition of Wheeler & Parker, of Boston, to build water works for the city, subject to the action of the voters on the 19th of April. They are to be built on the rental plan, the city paying $2,500 per year for eighty plugs.

JOHN WILMORE, with an axe, killed his aged mother, his wife and several children and then hung himself, at Danville.

JIM COOMBS and Jesse Barnett, who ambushed, shot and killed John A. Rose, a prominent farmer of Powell County, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

A FATAL accident occurred at Henderson, recently, at the residence of Dr. Dixon, on the river front, the bank caving in. The Doctor and several others were working upon it when the bank let go, carrying one of the men with it, the others making a narrow escape. The buried man was dug out at once, but life was extinct. His name is unknown.

A TERRIFIC wind and rain storm prevailed at Paris, the other morning doing great damage to fencing and forest trees.

PRINCE LESNER was fatally kicked by a horse near Versailles.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Some of Its Fallacies Pointed out by a London Magazine Writer.

We need not go to the length of the fanatics of phoneticism (who would spell wife *yf*, knee *nee*, and write *eye* in the same manner as the personal pronoun *I*) to desire a change in the spelling of many English words which are a stumbling block to foreigners as well as to natives. The instances of "plough," "though," "enough," "borough," "cough," "dough," "ought," in which seven words the letters ought to have seven different sounds, are more than sufficient to prove that a reformation in spelling is highly desirable, and that plough ought to be writted and printed *plow*; through, *thru*, or *trroo*; enough, *enuf*; borough, *burrow*, or *burro*; cough, *cawf*; dough, *doe*; ought, *auh* or *ort* with the *r* quiescent. In like manner the verb "to do" ought to be written "to du" ought not to be written "to doe," and the past tense of "to read" ought not to be spelled in exactly the same manner as the present tense of the same verb; but I did *read* (pronounced I *redd*) should be written phonetically; and I did *eat* (pronounced I *ett*, or I *ate*) should follow the same rule. Why the double *l* should necessarily be employed in the words spell, well, bell, smell, fell and many others, while one *l* is considered sufficient in rebel, propel, excel, repel, expel, etc., is not apparent to ordinary intelligence, or explicable by any philological and etymological reasons.

Why English writers, talkers and printers should persist in ignoring the past tenses of so many verbs in daily use passes comprehension, so needless and so anamalous is the lazy and incorrect habit into which some good writers as well as some of the vulgar have permitted themselves to fall. "I *bid* him to do it *now*" is correct, but "I *bid* him to do it *yesterday*," in which the present tense is used instead of *bade*, in the past, is an indefensible corruption. Among the verbs which have been deprived of their past tenses and their preterites may be specified to bet, to beat, to let, to spread, to shed, to cut, to put and to shut. There are no grammatical or any other reasons why they should not have been among the verbs which have inflections in other languages, but never had in English, though they ought to have had if intelligent grammarians had had the original ordering of the language. "Can" and "must" have not even the infinite "to can" and "to must." "Can has a past tense ("could") but no future, which can only be rendered by the paraphrase "I shall be able," or "It will be in my power." "Must" has neither a past nor future—"I *must* do it to-day" has to be put in the past tense by the roundabout locution, "I was obliged to do it," or "It was necessary that I should do it;" while the future of the verb *falloir*, which is the corresponding case in the more precise language of the French, is *il faut*, being *il faudra* in the future, is in English only to be expressed by a paraphrase, expressive both of compulsion and obligation in futurity.—Nineteenth Century.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Soon to Be a Converging Center of Several Railroads Rapidly Approaching Completion—Smelters to Be Erected Here—Splendid Markets Thus Opened Near at Hand for the Products of the Extraordinarily Fertile Soil of This Locality.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., March 20, 1890.

ED. ORANGE JUDD FARMER—In my previous letters I have written only of the fruit and vegetable resources of the Grand Valley. I wish now to call attention to some other resources of this favored locality. Immediately surrounding the valley are the famous Book Cliff Mountains; through these cliffs, for miles, large coal measures crop out at the surface. The coal is varied in kind and quality, including large veins of a fine bituminous variety suitable for domestic and steam purposes, and also a fine quality of cooking coal, and in quantities that are practically inexhaustible. Back of the mountains containing coal, the precious mineral-bearing mountains begin, in which the famous mining camps of Leadville, Aspen, Ouray, and a dozen other mining camps are situated. All of these are tributary by simple gravitating power to the town of Grand Junction, which will on the completion of the railroads now building, make this one of the great smelting centers of the West.

Now with regard to Railroad Facilities, Grand Junction is to-day the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow guage from Denver westward, and the terminus of the Rio Grande Western from Salt Lake City eastward, and also of the little Book Cliff Railroad. The Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland are now building a broad gauge road down the valley of the Grande to meet at Grand Junction the broad gauge road now building from Salt Lake eastward. All of these broad gauge roads are to be completed by next June, the grading being now practically completed and track-laying commenced. These thus give an outlet in every direction for *this* season's crops, and in a short time several other trunk lines will be built here, fully a dozen others having already made surveys or now making them with a view of either terminating at this point or passing through. Representatives of two large Smelting syndicates have been here within the past few days, with a view of securing suitable sites for the erection of Smelters. More anon.

W. W. F.

"MEET your wife with a smile on your lips," says an exchange. Better wait until the odor of the "smile" has abated somewhat, though.—Texas Siftings.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

THE fashionable woman in the forties is not generally ambitious to discover a new wrinkle.—Binghamton Leader.

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

DEAD men tell no tales, but the ones who write their obituaries often do.—Elmira Star.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A GEOLOGIST ought to be a good strategist.—Yenowine's News.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 1.		
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice butchers	4 00	@ 4 35
HOGS—Common	3 60	@ 4 00
Good packers	4 15	@ 4 35
SHEEP—Good to choice	5 00	@ 5 75
LAMBS—Good to choice	5 50	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Family	2 90	@ 3 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 81
No. 3 red	74	@ 75
Corn—No. mixed		@ 32
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 25
Rye—No. 2		@ 49
HAY—Prime to choice	11 00	@11 50
TOBACCO—Medium leaf	10 00	@14 75
Good leaf	15 25	@18 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@10 75
Lard—Prime steam	6 00	@ 6 05
BUTTER—Choice dairy	16	@ 18
Prime to choice creamery	20	@ 23
APPLES—Prime, per bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
POTATOES—Per bush	40	@ 45
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	3 30	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 red		@ 83½
No. 2 red	86¼	@ 87
Corn—No. 2 mixed, new		@ 37
Oats—Mixed	28½	@ 28¼
PORK—New mess	11 75	@12 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 50
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	4 00	@ 4 30
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	78¼	@ 78¾
No. 2 Chicago spring	78¼	@ 78¾
Corn—No. 2		@ 29¾
Oats—No. 2	22¼	@ 22¾
PORK—Mess	10 55	@10 60
LARD—Steam	6 12½	@ 6 15
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	83¼	@ 83¾
Corn—Mixed	36½	@ 36¾
Oats—Mixed	27	@ 28¾
LARD refined		@ 7 50
PORK—Mess		@11 75
CATTLE—First quality	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 75	@ 5 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red		@ 78
Corn—Mixed		@ 28¾
Oats—Mixed		@ 22
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 red		@ 76
Corn—Mixed		@ 32
Oats—Mixed	24	@ 24½
PORK—Mess		@11 25
LARD—Steam		@ 6 00

FIFTEEN contestants clad for the fray,
Armed with good steel and in battle array—
Striving for lucre, as brave Knights of old
Strove for their honors and medals of gold.
Driving each shining pen over the paper—
Seeking to sound, as the most proper caper,
The praises of remedies known the world over—
From Paris to Calais, from Calais to Dover;
But each Knight vainly strives—language fails in description
Of the manifold virtues of "Favorite Prescription."

When ill or depressed with that "dragging-down" feeling, consequent upon weakness, suffering from headache, weak or lame back, and the many ills common to the weaker sex, take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or price ($1.00) returned. See printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

A MAN seldom realizes what "ashes to ashes" means until he has to sift some when the wind is blowing great guns.—Elmira Star.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

THE man who swears off is gloomy for a while, but it is not long before he begins to smile again.—Boston Courier.

Disastrous Failure!

We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be [illegible] has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

THE revolver and the bank cashier are alike, they never go off unless they are loaded.—Washington Star.

Home-Seekers' Half-Rate Excursions via the Wabash.

On April 22 and May 20 the Wabash Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Northwestern Iowa and Minnesota. Tickets will be good returning thirty (30) days from date of sale. For particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Wabash or connecting railroads.

ISN'T it rather remarkable that "the oldest inhabitant" is never a woman!—Washington Star.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl street, New York.

A DEAD-BEAT can generally stand a loan, even if he can't support himself.—Binghamton Republican.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

CHEMISTS are seldom henpecked husbands. They have too much experience with retorts.—Burlington Free Press.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

SOME men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are United States Senators.—Washington Star.

FOR Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

THERE are many men who contract debts in the East and then go West to settle.—Binghamton Leader.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE are no good liars, though some of them are very skillful and talented.—N. O. Picayune.

A POCKET mirror free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

THE stuttering man can never [illegible] pronounced success.—[illegible]

ST. JACOBS OIL
SURE CURE.
CURES PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM.
The Cripple. The Cure.
Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.
The boy Orrin Robinson, a poor cripple on crutches, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism in 1881, is well; the cure has remained permanent. He is now at work every day at manual labor. GEO. C. OSGOOD, M. D.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

La Grippe has Left
the System
badly debilitated
in millions
of cases.
Take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and restore
Tone
and Strength.
It never fails.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN SEVENTY
To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S
BILE BEANS
Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.
KISSING at 7, 17, 70; Photo-gravure, panel size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).
J. F. SMITH & CO.,
Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY,
Time, Pain, Trouble
and will CURE
CATARRH
BY USING
Ely's Cream Balm.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM CURED, NOT MERELY RELIEVED
but Permanently CURED.
FULL TREATISE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
The Yellow Pine Extract Co., BOX 246. PITTSBURGH, PA.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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ASKING.

"He stole from my bodice a rose,
My cheek was it's color the while;
But, ah! the sly rogue! He well knows,
Had he asked it, I must have said no."

Cash Prices, [illegible] My [illegible] showed its crimson. I was healthy. But now, woe is me! [illegible] see a well day. I have these distressing dragging-down pains, this constant weakness, and I feel all the time worn and weary."

For all such sufferers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a panacea of inestimable value.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial [illegible] that operates [illegible] and restorative tonic. Contains no alcohol [illegible] beverage.

As a soothing and strengthing nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent to any address, in plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
SIZE OF PELLETS.
Dr. Pierce's Pellets
PURELY VEGETABLE!
PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Unequaled as a LIVER PILL.
Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take.
One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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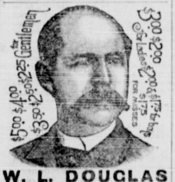

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